FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

ASHEBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 24 Monday in July inst.
J. H. BROOKS, Principal.
July 15. 24-3m

LIME.

100 CASKS unsacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
July 17, 1848. 160

FOR SALE.

5,000 lbs. superior North Carolina BACON, assorted, sides, hams and shoulders. Apply to
BEVERLY ROSE & SON
July 15, 1848. 240

FOR SALE.

50 BALES prime Northern Hay, 50 bbls and half bbls. No. 3 and No. 1 Mackerel.
B. ROSE & SON
July 14, 1848. 240

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the debilitated, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

Two valuable medicines is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.
July 14 24-4m

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Dombey & Son, complete, 2 parts, $1 00; Adventures of Jane Eyre, 25; Fulton & Knickerbocker's Book keeping, 25; Mrs. Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Pressentine, Leonard and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 5.

MONEY WANTED.

THE subscribers would be much obliged to all who are indebted to us to come and pay up, as we are anxious to get ready for our Fall purchases.
COOK & TAYLOR.
June 5, 1848. 22-4w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.

E. G. Smith ex Scotia Leonard and others.
Original Bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sophia Leonard, widow of John Leonard, Thomas F. Leonard and James A. Leonard Benjamin Fosque, defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said defendants do appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and that the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexr J. Troy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of Bladen, at office in Elizabeth Town, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March A. D. 1848, and 72d year of American Independence.
ALEXR J. TROY, C. M. E.
Prs. adv. $3 00. 22-6w

$200 LOST!

ON the 2d inst. we mailed a Letter for Charleston, S. C. via Cheraw, enclosing the following Bank Bills, say,

5 Bills, Bank of Charleston, Letter P. No. 12.
5 Bills, do B. Nos. 16 and 73
5 Bills, do C. No. 86
5 Bills, do C. Nos. 5 and 35.
2 Bills, Bank of the State of South Carolina, Letter E. No. 573.
2 Bills, do B. Nos. 37 & 920.
3 Bills, do B. No. 20.
5 Bills, do D. No. 70.
10 Bills, do B. No. 46.
10 Bills, do D. No. 79.
10 Bills, do C or E. No. 13.
5 Bills, Bank of Hamburg, Letter D, No. 542.
5 Bills, do C. No. 955.
5 Bills, Bank of Camden, D. No. 734.
10 Bills, do A. No. 160.
5 Bills, Merchants' Bank of Cheraw, Letter D, No. 486.
5 Bills, do B. No. 231.
7 Bills, do A. No. 79.
5 Bills, Commercial Bank of Columbia, Letter B. Nos. 824 and 846.
10 Bill, do Aa. No. 822.
10 Bill, do Cc. No. 471.
5 Bill, Bank of Georgetown, Let. D. No 1124
10 Bill, do A. No. 129.
10 Bill, do B. No. 577.
10 Bill, do B. No. ——.

Said Letter has not been received at the Post Office in Charleston. As it was stolen from the Mail we will all those interested in the detection of the rogue, examine such South Carolina money as offered them, and aid us in bringing him to justice. A reward of $25 will be paid for the recovery of the $200.
HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1848. 21tf

N. B. In the printed handbills circulated, an error occurred in the date; it should be 1848 instead of 1846.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
John Huske ex David Hay.

Original Attachment levied on a tract of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

OATH having been made that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: Notice is hereby given, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of September, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the Land levied on be condemned to answer the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 6th July 1848.
JOHN McLAURIN.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to
H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 20tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.
Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week,)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

Dwelling House for Sale or Rent.

MR. A. McLEAN is authorised to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and a quarter acres of ground, with good Garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, the terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until the 1st July next.
C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

MATHEMATICAL WORKS,
Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academical Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.
Davies' Primary Table Book,—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic,—no. Sheep.
Davies' School Arithmetic—New edition enlarged.
Davies' Arithmetic,—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic,—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.
Davies' University Arithmetic,—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic.
Davies Elementary Algebra,—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry,—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration,—12mo. Shp.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry,—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying,—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table, and Level,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry,—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus,—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry,—With its application to Spherical Projections,—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective,—With numerous Plates,—8vo. Calf Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,
By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
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Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,
Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
1. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
2. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Rahway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author, as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-4m

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar.
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Tenerife Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland county, on the 20th of June last: Ordered, that the Chairman pay the Districts which failed to have Common Schools during the past year, Thirty-two Dollars for each School they were then entitled to, in addition to their respective ratios for the present year, when properly applied for. Said Districts are supposed to be of the following numbers, viz: 14, 15, 17, 20, 23, 27, 28, 51, 60, 65, 66 and 68.
WM. McMILLAN, Ch'n.
July 3, 1848. 23-3w

STRAYED.

FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 4th July, inst., a dark bay or black horse MULE, nine or ten years old, in good order. Said mule was purchased by me of Rev. Dwight Hays, of Anson county, whither (it is feared) the mule is tending. No mark recollected. Any information relating thereto, lodged at the store of Thomas J. Johnson & Co., or through any medium whatever, will be thankfully received and duly appreciated.
MATTHEW AUTRY.
July 8, 1848. 23 3w

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE PENDING NATIONAL ELECTION.

In no former election of President and Vice President of the United States have we ever known issues to be involved of so great magnitude and consequence as those which, in the present canvass, are tendered to the People of the United States.

At the last election, it is true, the same issues are *now* known to have been in question, without, however, being revealed on the one hand, or surmised on the other, until after the election was decided and the mischief done. If any body else suspected, we certainly did not, that in the successful candidate at that election the People were to find a Master; another Old Man of the Sea, who, having been good-naturedly allowed to bestride the People's neck, would have ridden them to ruin, had not the fumes of power so disordered his senses as to oblige him to loosen his grip and forbear his schemes. No one, we venture to say, who was not in the secrets of Mr. Polk, so much as dreamed, when he was a candidate before the People, that his Administration was to be signalized by an attempt to get the country into a war with the most powerful adversary that we could find on the face of the earth, and that the wisdom and firmness of the Senate alone were to save us from so appalling a calamity; and by an actual war with a sister Republic, which he never could have brought about but by evading the authority of Congress, seizing upon one of the most unquestionable powers of that branch of Government, and appropriating it to himself; both projects having for their object the incorporation into this Union, at whatever cost of life or treasure, of an area of foreign territory so vast as, had he been able to accomplish his entire purpose, would, in its immediate consequences, have wholly changed the character of this Government, and, in its final result, undoubtedly brought about its dissolution.

Though this lawless ambition has been happily arrested in its mid career by the Popular opposition to it in one branch of Congress, and by the sound Conservative spirit of the upper House, every thing within its power has been done by daring and all but successful attempts, in disregard of the most solemn sanctions and injunctions of the Constitution, to change the established and cherished policy of this Government in regard to foreign nations, from one of peace and reciprocal good-will and forbearance, into one of aggression, and war, and conquest, for objects neither compatible with the public interests, nor within the purview of this Government as it came from the hands of its framers.

However little, in the Presidential canvass, four years ago, the events of the last three years could have been anticipated by the most far-seeing of statesmen, it is nevertheless not less true than strange that those events, that policy of intervention, aggression, and war, in regard to our foreign relations, the spotting with the lives of the citizens and the treasure of the Nation, and the abuses of the Executive authority, which have ensued and are as much a part of the history of this Administration as its undesirable annexation of foreign and heterogeneous territory and population, have come to be the *Creed* of a great party—the Platform upon which they have placed a candidate for the Presidency, who has himself consented in full accord with them to stand upon it. That "Platform" consists of the Resolutions adopted at the late Baltimore Convention, which we have so recently given at length in our columns that it is not necessary here to do more than to rehearse, in a few words, those points of faith included in them to which we desire at present to direct more particularly the attention of our readers. These Resolutions affirm, among other things, that the *war with Mexico* was a just *and necessary war;* that the fruits of the election of President Polk have fulfilled *the hopes* of the Democracy of the Union; that the confidence of the Democracy in the *principles* of Mr. Polk has been signally justified by the energy and ability which have characterized his Administration "*in all our affairs* at home *and abroad*"—including necessarily his whole course upon the *Oregon* question.

The affirmation of the wisdom and expediency of the War with Mexico is not accompanied by any attempt at argument going to show the *necessity* of that war, much less its expediency, or the necessity and expediency of fostering a war spirit and temper among the hitherto peaceful inhabitants of this country, as the orators and writers of the Democratic party of the present day are in the habit of doing, and among them General Cass himself, (which we shall have occasion hereafter to show.) It was not perhaps deemed politic to be more explicit in the construction of a *creed,* in which brevity is desirable; but the same bloody intent, the same lust of conquest, which have stained the pages of the Executive Messages to Congress upon the matter of the Mexican War, pierce through the generalities of the Resolutions; and, indeed, one of them almost expresses a desire that Mexico might reject the Treaty of Peace, to give the country an opportunity to sustain the Administration in a further prosecution of the war. But, though these War Resolutions, drawn up, as we learn from "the Union," by Mr. B. F. Hallett, of Boston, do not give us the *moral* of the War party in this country, we are fortunately not without an exposition of it from high Democratic authority. In the Boston "Post" of May 27th (two days after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention)—a curious coincidence as to time and place, but probably accidental—we find an elaborate leading article of several columns, overflowing with deleterious doctrines and reasoning, from which, that our readers may see and mark what these Democratic gentlemen say when they feel themselves at liberty to speak out, we make the following extract, defining *what they mean* when they speak of "progress"—the "progressive democracy," &c:

"*We are yet upon the threshold of social progress* and the steps by which we have reached our position are not yet removed. Force, unfortunately, lies at the bottom of elevation. The savage, whom you would reclaim, will not be won by sweet abstractions. His native woods and loitering hours are too dear to him. There must be compulsion before there can be a victory. The rugged soil must be subjected to the tearing ploughshare and destroying fire before it will bear fruit. In all the great accomplishments man has made, his steps have been, in the beginning, through severest toil *and the most wasteful destruction.* We climb continually over the ruins of the past to a hopeful present and a golden future. Where now would be those institutions we love so much and defend so constantly, whose promises are boundlessly rich, had not their first uprisings been planted here with surest trust in their power? The stronger always overcomes the weaker, and always will, in nature and in society. There is a disposition on the part of man, in obedience to God's law, to advance at all hazards and at any expense. All history teaches us this. The Jews advanced with the sword to plant their banners where deeper barbarism had prevailed. The peaceful truths of the gospel have been taught to nations whose idols were first destroyed by fire, and whose horrid rites had been wiped out by the bloody hand of war. We look with pity upon the degradation man lies under without christianity; but we never have removed and never can remove a national religion but by force. The heroes who went to war with the cross in one hand and the sword in the other were instruments in God's hand for the advancement of man. Nothing but force would have destroyed the ruinous institutions of the old world, which weighed upon the people with such sad misery. Man, degraded by barbarism, broken down by the falsify of the social and political laws under which he exists, *takes his first step upward by wading through the field of battle.* The universal law of *progress* takes in this element, ranging it by the side of others, giving it its proper rank in the elementary means of reform. Power is the great controlling influence of course, and it must be physical power before it is moral. It is hard to find a war out of which good has not grown, either from the attendant reform of abuses, the establishment of political rights, or the compulsion of a nation to its first step toward enlightenment. It is useless to prove this by instances. The law is sufficient, and it is our weakness, not our strength, which makes us start back when we contemplate it. We dread the horrors of a battle; but we would, as independent, firm, unshrinking *progressors,* march steadily on to the highest glory. Men, as unconscious instruments in the hands of God, are obedient to the great law of power; and *even when blinded by circumstances, and filled with the lowest passions, are working out the great results his laws demand.*—These inexorable laws bind all men, individually and in masses. From them alone comes their retribution. The timid man, who cannot contemplate them, may never know them; while he who contends for his rights with the 'sword of the Lord and of Gideon,' and *he who forces his way with the torch of civilization and the sword* into degraded countries, each opens the way for *the glory and moral elevation* of future generations, either consciously or as a blind instrument in the universal government."

Our readers will owe us thanks for placing within their reach so compendious a view of the principles of those who, within the term of the present President, have been instrumental in dishonestly as well as unnecessarily engaging us in one bloody and bootless war, and had nearly involved us in one with a greater Power, in which, if our officers and soldiers had won laurels, as no doubt they would have done, the country would not have found so easy a prey as it has done in the case of Mexico.

The resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, to which we have referred, demand the assent of the People to the entire subversion of the principles upon which the foreign relations of this Government had been conducted from the day of its inauguration in 1789 up to the day of Mr. Polk's induction to the Presidential chair;* to the substitution of a policy of interference and aggression, for one of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations and of abstinence from any other than commercial relations with them; to a policy of war, when war is not necessary, in preference to a policy of peace with the foreign world; to the assumption by the President, during a state of war—and even when clandestinely compassing a war—of powers not granted by the Constitution to the Executive, but usurped by him as being analogous to powers belonging prerogatively to the Executive heads of European Governments; to the effective conversion, by such arrogations, of the Government of the United States into a monarchy, an elective one indeed, but one whose official head is a more sovereign and independent ruler than at this day is any crowned head in Europe, if Russia be accepted.

The Baltimore Resolutions, moreover, by their indiscriminate and sweeping approbation of the whole of Mr. Polk's Administration, require the assent of the People not only to his *acts,* but to his *modes* of acting; even to the pleas, pretences, and glosses which have covered and colored his various proceedings.

It has thus become a matter of necessity, would we not quietly submit to this exaction of assent to all the heresies of doctrine, usurpations of power, and errors of design, on the part of the present Administration, to review, as briefly as possible, with such additional lights as the last few months have thrown upon them, its leading characteristics.

Should it be objected that it is Mr. Cass, and not Mr. Polk, who stands before the People as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, we reply that it is with the principles, and not the person, of the candidate that we have to do; and that Mr. Cass has so far committed himself to the principles and acts of Mr. Polk that it is impossible to draw a line between them. In this respect, Mr. Cass and Mr. Polk are one. The Siamese twins are not more inseparable.

"I have carefully read (says Gen Cass, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination) the Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention laying down the platform of our political faith, and *I adhere to them as firmly, as I approve them cordially.* It called upon hereafter to render an account of my stewardship in the great trust you desire to commit to me, should I be able to show that I had truly redeemed the *pledge thus publicly given,* &c. I would prefer no *higher* claim to the favorable consideration of the country, *nor to the impartial condemnation of history.*"

In his oral declarations in reply to salutatory addresses, on his way home, the Democratic candidate has gone even further than this. At Cleveland for example, he said: "There is now before you a severe contest; but the prospect is a cheering one. Go on, and our success will be *an approval of the course of the present Administration,* AND WILL GIVE DIRECTION TO THE ONE WHICH SHALL SUCCEED."

No comment of ours could exaggerate the intensity of this language.

The Editor of the government paper in this city would seem to have imbibed from Gen. Cass himself the same sentiment, (unless indeed the General derived it from the Editor;) for, in introducing to his readers what he called the "admirable" Letter of acceptance of the General, he said, in his paper of the 1st of June:

"It will be seen that he [Mr. Cass] plants himself upon the noble platform of the resolutions that were adopted at Baltimore. It was the platform on which James K. Polk placed himself, and which he, 'faithful to its fires,' has zealously and energetically carried out—true to all its principles, and true to all his pledges. *These principles will again be adopted* by the Republican party of the Union, AND THEY WILL MARSHAL THE WAY TO VICTORY IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN."

But to the principles of "the platform" of 1840 and 1844 are now added entirely new issues, as we have already stated, and among them, first and most momentous, the principle, so distinctly expounded by the Boston essayist, that War is a necessary instrument of civilization, and that, in substance, it is our duty, through its agency, to *civilize,* at present only neighboring nations, but, at no long distance of time, the whole world! This principle has been avowed and sustained, in terms more or less clear, by men of the highest authority in the Democratic party; countenanced, as far as Mexico was concerned, by the President of the United States himself, in his last annual Message; and by the Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, which stamp with all the authority of that body (cordially approved by Gen. Cass) every act of the President, and, specially, above all, his Mexican War.

It is indisputable that the Democratic Exposition which we have quoted embodies, only in a form more regular and doctrinal, the system that has been avowed and acted on by the President, by his intended successor, Gen. Cass, by different Congressional leaders of their party, by their fellow-movers at a distance, and by their common organs of the press, the propagators of their principles and purposes. Where any thing not before openly avowed is asserted in this Exposition, it will be seen at a glance to be in a conformity logical and inevitable with that which had before been laid down by the authority and with the consent of this same anomalous "Democracy of Advancement." Briefly to show that this is so: If the Exposition says "We [the United States] are yet upon the threshold of social progress," what is that, in effect, but what must flow from the claim and cry of the party, that they are the party of the progress, which progress is incessant and will be eternal, leaving behind to-day as mere ignorance the great truths which it invented yesterday, and sure to advance to-morrow to fresh social discoveries which shall reduce those of to-day to mere grovelling and exploded superstitions? Now, inasmuch as this rapid "progress" is to be endless, and as twenty years, (the actual duration of Progressive Democracy,) or, if you will, fifty or a hundred years, are a mere invisible point of time in comparison with eternity, it follows that the doctrine of the party and that of the Exposition are identical, and that all the usurpations, the crimes, the absurdities, and the extravagances which the Oregon dispute threatened, and in which the Mexican war involved us, are a mere beginning, have only gotten us "to the threshold of that social progress," far beyond which (though not there to stop) General Cass is to lead us.

But "the steps by which we have reached our position are not yet removed;" that is to say, the ladder by which Mr. Polk climbed to power, he did not cast down when he had got up: others may still mount in like manner. In short, though we have made peace with Mexico, we can go on breathing only doctrines of war against every nation, firing the minds of our people with the horrible idea that carnage is ever the chosen instrument of Heaven's most beneficent designs. This is, though seldom so strongly stated, and never before made an issue in a political canvass, no new "Democratic" doctrine. President Polk alleged, in his public messages to Congress, as one of his many motives for the Mexican war, humanity, the benevolent purpose of improving them and their Government; the war speeches in Congress, the articles in the official newspaper in this city, at one time abounded in the encomiums on the happiness which we were to bestow upon Mexico, out of mere republican charity, by subduing her; and, finally, the whole theory of "Manifest Destiny," of our overrunning all this continent, and by-and-by the Old World, presupposed the assumption that our doing so would be no interested, no ambitious project, but a sublime and a sacred mission of infinite and endless human good. The doctrine has, in the Boston illustration of it, only made one step more in the Progressiveness which is the boasted characteristic of the party holding it; has only been turned from an occasional into an historical one, and been decorated with the broader fallacies of a Philosophy of Blood, which we have once before been compelled to examine, and which we shall presently expose anew.

Then follows the theory: "Force, unfortunately, lies at the bottom of elevation." It is violence alone, that is to say, which can build up greatness for a people or happiness for mankind. Evidently, then, the first murderer, Cain, was the original benefactor of individual man; and Nimrod, the "hunter of men," that earliest conqueror, was the primal benefactor of nations. "The savage whom you would reclaim will not be won by sweet abstractions." No: send him not holy and self-devoting missionaries; give him not the mild light of the Gospel; *that* is a "sweet abstraction." Show him not laws; teach him not arts; give him not knowledge; they are *all* but sweet abstractions. No pearls of divine and all-subduing Truth to the swine of savage life, the poor child of Nature, the ignorant barbarian. No abstractions for him: keep them for home use; for, though the Red man cannot be imposed upon with them, many a white man can.

But the Exposition proceeds to show how, in God's providence, and by his instigation, the savage must be humanized: "his native woods and loitering hours are too dear to him" for him to be tamed by any gentle influences, no matter how gradual: "there must be compulsion before there can be a victory:" you must, in short, let loose destruction upon inferior races or nations less advanced, in order to bring them up to your own level or standard, or whatever it suits you to measure them by. For, proceeds the lesson, in a metaphor drawn from the merciless processes by which we extract crops from the inanimate earth, "The rugged soil must be subjected to the tearing ploughshare and destroying fire, before it will bear fruit:" you must harrow up a people, or plough it under, or even burn the old seeds out of the beds, if you want to get a good democratic yield out of it. Oh admirable, pure, and, above all, most republican precepts!—These, then, are the fraternizers, the cosmopolites, the friends of "universal man," the stay of the unfortunate, of the oppressed, of the "down-trodden," whose sympathetic bosoms have panted for suffering mankind every where, and most, of course, for the unhappiest, the feeblest, the most degraded of our species! Why, what scourge of the earth, what crusher of nations, what blood-imbrued conqueror, ever yet dared to insult the world with such an execrable doctrine of extermination? And this is Democracy, is it? These are they who preach "the sacred, indefeasible rights of man," his "equality every where," "no matter what complexion an Indian or an African sun may have burnt upon him!" Yea, this is Locofoco philanthropy, Locofoco progress, Locofoco democracy!—a philanthropy that would, merely to reign, soak the entire earth in the blood of its children, and conquer mankind, in order to govern them afterwards, as it has governed the United States, by proscription and the spoils—a progress that would carry us back to the dismallest era, when the barbarian globe was ever given over to strong-handed violence, and when might made the sole right—a democracy which is to erect its relentless dominion upon the systematic slaughter of *all* the weak, the lowly, the unchristianized, the depressed, the uninformed! Just Heaven! This, then, is the consummation, at last set plainly before us, of all those social visions, of those promised Utopias, of that continual advancement, of that blissful optimism, of that growing perfection of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," "enlarging the area of human freedom," and of establishing every where "the largest liberty," with which the fancy of the hopeful and the ignorant has been fed so much, to make them look for better things than sober Law or cautious Reason or limited Authority can offer! Democracy! We had thought *genuine* Democracy to be the idea of a love for man every where; bounded to no clime nor race, nor region nor sect, nor circumstances nor institutions; but a care and an affection for all that bear the image of our Maker, all that taste his gifts, and, with the light of Heaven, have received an inalienable title to seek its benefits in their own way, at such time as Providence, and not mortal presumption, shall appoint, impiously and hypocritically taking God's work out of his hands, and destroying under pretence of blessing their fellows. Are we Deities, that we should set about such a business? Has Fate fallen into her dotage, that we are to assume her inscrutable office?

But, soberly now, what does all this blasphemous scheme amount to? To the urging on our people to a national career which would be as injurious on their part as wicked on the part of those who advise it. Fiends themselves, in their utmost ingenuity of infernal malice, could plan for us nothing more baneful to mankind, more fatal to ourselves. The bitterest thing ever said of Roman rapine by any of those who fell beneath it was, "*Et cum solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant;*" stealing which strong thought, Lord Byron has put it into a pirate's mouth, as the excuse for his crimes:

"Once free, 'tis mine our horde again to guide,
Friends to each other, foes to all beside.
Yet there we follow but the bent assigned
By fatal Nature to man's warring kind:
Mark where his carnage and his conquests cease:
He makes a solitude and calls it peace!"

It is precisely what the freebooter states as the apology for his guilt, which Locofocoism now holds up to us as virtue and benevolence; except that what the robber modestly entitled "peace," Locofocoism proudly styles "human progress." But what more? In the 19th century, and in a land where there be Christian churches, Bible societies and Sunday schools, such doctrines as these—not howled from the darkness and irons of his condemned cell, by some desperate but untamed murderer; not vomited, with a tit accompaniment of horrid oaths, from the drunken throat of some dreadful malefactor, to his fellows in crime, in some secret orgie of a cave, where burglars and incendiaries and assassins and highwaymen hold a revel of guilt; but *printed,* in the most intelligent and moral city in the world, in the columns of one of the leading organs of this Administration and of Locofocoism, *for calculated popularity and party acceptance*—are surely a phenomenon worthy of attention.

Further to dwell upon these diabolical doctrines seems superfluous: but when such things can be put forth for popularity; when they come from no inexpert quarter, no unrecognised authority; when they are but a refinement of what has been acted, an elucidation of what has been accepted; when they deliberately decorate with the imposing forms of History and Philosophy that which was already specious enough to have won whole multitudes; it is surely no time to leave such iniquitous precepts unexposed, as not needing exposure. We shall proceed, therefore, to notice (though more succinctly) the remainder of the series of propositions we have quoted; and the more especially as some of them offer an opportunity of useful truths which one does not meet with every day.

"The stronger," continues this compend of social morals, "always overcame the weaker, and always will, in nature and in society." No; not always. The stronger *did,* it is true, overcome the weaker until men associated themselves into communities and invented laws, to hinder the strong of his wild will, and save the weak. Advancing, afterwards, from the morals of man with man to those of society with society, they discovered and begun, as civilized societies, to enforce, between themselves, the rules of international morals—that greater code of the Law of Nations, without which the stronger nation would trample on the weaker, precisely as, before any sort of law began, the powerful at his pleasure murdered or enslaved his feebler fellow-man. Certainly this great system was long, by a sort of necessity, confined to those who had intelligence to practise it in their turn: barbarians, who did not recognise it, were not considered entitled to its benefits; and even within a society, they who abide not by the ordinary rules of justice must be treated as outlaws. But in that "Progress," (not that which we so frequently hear of in these days,) the progress of a true and a Christian humanity, peace, good-will—something of these ideas reaching even savage communities—and the respect for these laws, the feeling of their universal sacredness growing stronger among civilized men—an Opinion of Christendom, a less positive Law of Nations, but one becoming every day more and more potent, has arisen. This new and better law demands that civilized States shall be just, shall be merciful, even to barbarians.—And, although it has, as yet, no immediate sanction to enforce it, yet the country which violates it is indirectly punished: it loses the respect, the confidence of Christendom, and must suffer, among nations, just what an individual suffers amongst his neighbors by acts which injure his reputation. Nor is this all: this sense of humanity, the honor of our times and glory of our faith, which sits in judgment upon the actions of Kings and Nations towards each other, takes also a yet closer cognizance, claiming, with a voice that often awes the tyrant, whether in purple or shirt-sleeves, on the throne of a Czar or in the Provisional sash of tri-color, that the rights of subjects shall be respected; that the duties of rulers shall be performed; that Italy, if she must submit to Austrian dominion, shall be mildly treated; that Poland, if she has been partitioned, shall not be constantly trodden on; that Ireland shall at last taste something of British freedom. All this—for no man, now-a-days, is a bad moralist about other men's actions—Locofocoism abundantly feels. It out-laments reason and humanity themselves, for Italy and Poland and Ireland, and, always pushing even right feelings into crimes, would go to war at once, to redress or revenge Hibernian, or Polish, or Italian wrongs; and this, while it is itself preaching as the sublime axioms of national conduct, and as the commands of God himself, those very ideas of Force and Conquest under which men, quite as fit as its own to be the master of others, subjugated the countries which these teachers of subjugation now pretend to compassionate.

So much is there of mere metaphor in the usual dialect of the demagogues of the day, an obscurity so convenient, a jargon of mysticism so artful, whether to cheat the ignorant or to evade conviction, that even in the bold language of this Expositor there is something ambiguous. His politico-religious rhapsody is not always distinct in any meaning but the two grand fundamental ones, Blood and Freedom. Whether, for instance, the following sanguinary talk is meant to be of religious or of political orthodoxy, one is puzzled to say:

"We look with pity upon the degradation man lies under without Christianity; but we never have removed and never can remove a national religion but by force. The heroes who went to war with the cross in one hand and the sword in the other were instruments in God's hand for the advancement of man."

Now, inasmuch as it would be hard to justify, under the Jeffersonian views, a

* There was, indeed, some fluster during the administration of President Jackson with both France and Mexico, President Jackson having recommended reprisals against both. But Congress paid no sort of respect to those recommendations, and things came right of themselves; as they would undoubtedly have done in our late quarrel with Mexico, had Mr. Polk not done what even Gen. Jackson was too good a citizen to do, by taking the war-making power into his own hands.

scheme for propagating Christianity by arms; as, likewise, the Crusade to which every Peter the Hermit of "our Manifest Destiny" exhorts us is against all countries, and plainly, therefore, only against the idolators of other political systems than our own, we take it that all this is only meant for illustration, or for reasoning by analogy. But, begging Democracy's pardon, neither real Christianity nor true Liberty ever spread itself by the sword. Truth and Humanity wield other weapons for their conquests—to wedge, law, gentleness, bounties, example; and the sword only for defence. The Book of God and his unarmed soldiers, the Apostles, Saints, Martyrs, and Missionaries, have made and are making the world Christian; Mahometanism *only* proscribed by slaughter. So of civil conquests; the Assyrian, the Egyptian, the Persian, the Macedonian despotisms, the Roman aristocracy, the Saracen and Turkish sultans, the Tartar and Mongolian sovereigns, the Russian Czars, Napoleon, the Spanish, Portuguese, and British Kings have, in all history, been the great conquerors; and what have free States—as Athens, or Thebes, or Achaia, or the Italian republics, or Switzerland, or Holland, or San Marino—conquered? Nothing; for, *when conquests begin, liberty must presently end.* God has made them irreconcilable; there is nothing which the annals of the earth more clearly establish as a great historic law. No people can be fit to be free that does not respect the freedom of others, their right of social will, of living under whatever form of government hints not others and satisfies themselves. The nation that wishes to conquer others, in order (as it may fancy) to make them *free like itself*, commits not only the greatest of crimes, but of absurdities; for a war of conquest rules always a large part of that very freedom which it fancies it can communicate, and a repetition of such wars utterly destroys it. Mark the great facts even now around us. A President without popularity desired to secure his own re-election, and he plunged into annexation, a *quasi* war; his successor desired to out-annex *him*; and he forced us into a war with Mexico, an attempt to conquer her. It enabled him to commit what usurpations he pleased; his party sustains him in all either. Those usurpations remain upon our public archives, frightful encouragements to magistrates that they may blot out what part of the Constitution they will, frightful admonitions to the citizen that he will oppose them in vain or only with denunciation as "a moral traitor." They stand a terror to the brave, a warning to the selfish not to resist; but to profit by them and a lesson to the ambitious to urge them on, as Gen. Cass is doing, as not only the means of *getting into power*, but *of using it to ingratiate it when attained*.

It is due to, under the strong indignation which every sentence of this flagrant Locofocism must rouse in one, to stop within any reasonable bounds of commentary; but we entreat the attention of the whole country to the murderous and God-less language of a state paper sentences. Besides its dealing a fatal Fatalism, as stupid as it is savage, as any that the lying prophet Arabia ever taught they breathe—and breathe it without the redeeming praise of valor and honor—a spirit of carnage as barbarous as that of the early Norwegian who at banquet was held splendid in proportion to the number of skulls of enemies for the guests to drink out of, or as that of the Feejee islander, who thinks he has as many souls in him as he has eaten bodies of his adversaries. *Cannibalism* can hardly be worse than this:

"It is said to find a war *out of which good has not grown*." * * * "Men, as unconscious instruments in the hands of God, are used to the great ends of power; such, *even when blended by human crimes and ills, are the best pass out, are working out the great results his laws decree*." * * * * "*He who forces his way with the torch of conflagration and the sword* into degraded countries, opens the way for *the glory and moral exaltation* of future generations, either consciously or as a blind instrument in the universal government."

We have, without designing it, extended this analysis of the War and Conquest theory of the "Progressive Democracy" so far as to leave us no room for any demonstration of the utter incompatibility of foreign wars and conquests with the particular structure and genius of our own Government. We shall find time to do that hereafter. For the present we adopt, in conclusion, from an able article in the St. Louis Republican, the following concise but just view of the subject:

"War, discarding reason, is a mere trial of strength: all its rights are the rights of the strongest. It has nothing to do with justice, except that sort of justice which assumes the form of vengeance, and is administered with steel, and lead, and fire. The object of each party to the war is to do the other as much as he can, as possible; to kill as many men, seek as many towns, and blow up as many forts as possible. If property be taken, the captor applies it to his own use; and if he happens to have no present use for it, he destroys it, lest it fall into the hands of the enemy and strengthen him. It is mere brute force, destroying the works of God and man, and is the very reverse of the Divine commandment to increase and multiply and replenish the earth."

"The wise and the good who established our institutions *never contemplated a foreign aggressive war on our part*. They made ample provision for defence, *but they made none for foreign conquest*. In making our Government as it is, they had no design to establish a local Sovereign that to-day subjugate and domineer over foreign countries. On the contrary, they assumed the glorious truth that men are capable of governing themselves, and, in order to carry out that problem, and to create to the people the blessings that belong to it, they built on that foundation. And hence the Government actually established was made by ourselves, and for ourselves alone, and not for other countries. Any attempt, by force, to extend and apply our Government to other countries, *is a direct and dangerous breach of our foundation principle*—SELF-GOVERNMENT—whose necessary result will be temporary despotism abroad, and permanent corruption and decay at home."

"Four legs, and two voices; a most delicate monster."—*Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Mr. Cass has but *two* legs, but he is in duplicate all round—two legs, two "lives," two faces, two salaries, and we suppose two terms! Does he go for two wars!—*The* Democracy is progressive! We doubt not he had two swords, or it was a wanton act in him to break *that* sword. It is very certain that, in carrying out Mr. Polk's system of economy, he must have two tariffs, or double the rates of the present. Well, "mis-fortunes seldom come single," and, if elected, Mr. C. will prove no exception to the rule.—*Loudoun Whig.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE—That Gen. Lewis Cass, "*the Hero of Hull's Surrender*," was one of the *fifteen* Senators who *refused* to concede General Zachary Taylor a VOTE OF THANKS for his brilliant victory at Monterey, without even stooping to a criticism!

...R. BADGER'S REMARKS,

ON THE OREGON TERRITORIAL BILL.

In Senate, June 2, 1848.

Mr BADGER. Before the question is taken upon the motion now pending before the Senate, I desire, in a very brief manner, to state the grounds upon which I shall give my vote for retaining the 12th section of the bill. If I understand the state of the case, it is simply this: the inhabitants of the Territory of Oregon, in consequence of Congress having passed no law to establish a Territorial Government there, were left in a situation absolutely requiring that some voluntary organization, by which they could have the protection of law, should be established. They have consequently organized themselves under the direction of what is called a Provisional Government, and that Provisional Government has established certain laws for the government of the people of the Territory. Congress is now about to pass a bill to establish a regular Territorial Government under the authority of the U. States.—The effect of the passage of this bill, if the particular clause in question is stricken out, will, as I apprehend, be clearly this: that all the legislation established by this Provisional Government for the regulation of the Territory in its previous condition and in its now present condition, must instantly cease, *ipso facto*, upon this bill receiving the sanction of the President; and the consequence will be, that the people of the Territory must be left, not only without any local Government, as they have heretofore been, but without the privilege which they have heretofore enjoyed of making regulations for their own preservation. Everything that has been done will necessarily cease to exist the moment this law is passed. Every act which is adopted by any of the new authorities of the Territory, for carrying into execution any of the laws for the security and peace of the country, for enforcing the rights of its citizens, and for punishing violations of those laws, will be an act of usurpation, an act illegal and void in itself.—Months will probably elapse before any steps can be taken under the law, in that remote and distant part of the country, to put the new system of Government which this bill provides into effectual operation. It seems to me, therefore, to result, necessarily, that Congress must, if a due regard is to be paid to the interests of those people, introduce some provision to save them from the inconvenient and dangerous situation in which the passage of this law, without such a provision, would necessarily place them. They have adopted certain laws, and we must either, by a provision in this bill, give temporary effect and force to the whole system of laws which they have established, or we must, if we legislate on the subject at all, make a selection from those laws, giving force and effect to some, and excluding from force and effect others of which we do not approve.

If I understand the objections which are urged by the Senator from Georgia to the provision of the bill, it is this: the Provisional Government has established a prohibition against the introduction of slavery into the Territory. And it is supposed the retaining this provision in the bill will have the effect of extending the ordinance of 1787 over that Territory. In the first place, I apprehend that in the sense in which that ordinance operates in the Territories over which it has been extended, and to which it was originally applied, no such effect or operation is given to it by the provision contained in this bill. Where that ordinance is in force, either by its own original and proper application, or by extension of law over the Territories of the United States, it is a permanent, fixed, and paramount law, irrepealable by the authorities of the Territories and States to which it extends, and supposed to control the legislation and render all the municipal regulations of those States and Territories subordinate to this particular prohibition.—Whether it be so or not in regard to the Territory to which it originally applied, it is certain, as I apprehend, that this 12th section will give no such effect and operation to that ordinance as it stands among the laws of the Provisional Government of Oregon. If this bill is passed without this provision, its whole authority ceases instanter. The bill proposes to give a certain degree of validity to it by the provision contained in the 12th section. But the effect of that section is, to fix upon the Territory no provision of that sort, to embarrass it with no irrepealable act of legislation, but to give to this, as to every other of the laws so passed by the people of the Territory, the simple effect and operation of municipal regulations, to be modified, altered, or repealed, at the pleasure of the Territorial Government. For myself, I have no particular solicitude whether this provision be put in the bill or left out, but I can see no objection to its remaining in the bill, for it declares to the people of the Territory in this, as well as in other particulars, the regulation of their own affairs.

I do not adopt the notion entertained by some gentlemen, and gentlemen, too, very high of eminence and consideration in this country, that Congress has no rightful authority to legislate for a Territory. On the contrary, I believe that Congress has full, supreme, sovereign power to legislate for the Territories. I believe that it has the right to pass any regulation to be applied to the Territories acquired by the United States, and that any regulation is within the power of Congress which to Congress seems proper to adopt. I do not hold, therefore, that the inhabitants of a Territory have any inherent right at their own will and pleasure to act in opposition to the superior power and better judgment of Congress in regulating this or any other subject. While they continue in their territorial state, in my judgment they are subject to the supreme power of the Congress of the United States, as representing the sovereignty designated by the term "United States of America," to which the Territories are ceded, or by which they are acquired. But while I hold this doctrine, and do not believe that it would be an usurpation of power in Congress to undertake to regulate this matter, I still think it is more in accordance with the genius of our system of Government to allow the inhabitants of the Territories to establish their own municipal rules and regulations, than that we should undertake to assume the direction of them into our own hands; and that when we have said, that the particular regulation here adopted shall be enforced as the municipal law of the Territory until altered by competent legislative authority, we have done what involves no violation of principle; we have done what is entirely consistent with our notions of liberty, entirely consistent with those elementary principles upon which our institutions are founded; and that Congress has but restrained, as far as justice requires, irregular legislation on the part of the Territory.

With these views I am disposed to vote, and shall vote, for retaining this section in the bill; at the same time, if it had been the continued disposition and pleasure of the gentleman who has charge of the bill, and the determination of the Senate by common consent, to leave out that provision, I should have had no objection. I do not consider that it is indispensably necessary; but when called upon to vote on the question, whether it shall be stricken out, perceiving no error in the provision, and believing it, under the circumstances, to be expedient, I shall vote for retaining it.

Mr. RUSK of Texas followed in a few remarks, contending that Mr. Badger was mistaken in supposing that the laws of the Provisional Government of Oregon would be repealed by striking out the 12th section. He added,—

In regard to the apprehensions of the Senator from North Carolina, that we are leaving to the local Government of the Territory no power to legislate upon this subject——

Mr. BADGER. The honorable Senator misunderstood me. I did not mean that we were leaving them no power to legislate; but, that by striking out the 12th section and adopting this bill without it, we annihilate their enactments, and leave them without any.

Mr. RUSK. I differ from the honorable Senator. We do not repeal their laws; there is not a single word to that effect in this bill; and it is a general principle that all laws continue to exist until they are specially repealed, or expire by limitation. The fifteenth section is sufficient to keep them in force, and the twelfth section is entirely useless, unless it be thought necessary to bring up this vexed question.

Mr. BUTLER of S. C. followed, declaring his willingness to leave "to the inhabitants of Oregon, in the organization of the government which we are now about to give them, the entire control of the subject within the rightful limits of territorial jurisdiction, without indicating, by definition or description, what those limits shall be." * * * * "We have the sole right to legislate for Territories; and we can exercise it either through the agency of Congress or through delegated authority conferred upon the Territorial Government."

Mr. BADGER. I intend to occupy only a few minutes in reply to my friends from Texas and South Carolina. My friend from Texas supposes that without any recognition by Congress of the municipal regulations made by the people of this Territory, they will nevertheless continue in force until they shall be repealed by some legislative authority. And he supposes further, that the fifteenth section of the bill does precisely, by necessary implication, that which the twelfth section does in express terms. Putting these two propositions together, I must confess that I was surprised to hear my friend say that we stood in a different position in relation to the subject which produces the objection, by striking out the twelfth section. If he be correct in the proposition that without any sanction, direct or implied, on our part, these regulations continue in force as laws until they are altered or repealed, why, then, by voting for a bill which contains no repeal or disapprobation of any one of these laws, he does indirectly keep them all in force; and how has he avoided the difficulty which he supposes to exist in retaining the twelfth section? And, again, if the fifteenth section of this bill impliedly recognizes and establishes the laws now in force until they are repealed, does not my friend see that the subject stands precisely in the same attitude, that the law has precisely the same legal effect, as if the twelfth section were retained? There is no conceivable difference in the effect and operation of an implied sanction of an act, and an express sanction of it. If the sanction be necessary to give validity, and an implied sanction be given, the validity is given. If it be not necessary to give sanction to the act, it follows as a necessary consequence, that with, or without it, it is in force. Nor is it true that the particular provision to which the Senator has referred says nothing about any body of law that may have been established there. But if he will look to that section, in connection with the position which he himself has laid down, it follows, according to my apprehension, as the direct and inevitable consequence, that in my friend's view of the case, the striking out or the retention of the twelfth section of the bill is a matter of perfect indifference. But how is the fifteenth section an establishment of existing laws? It is a just and proper sequence from the provision made in the twelfth section. The twelfth section adopts the laws, and the fifteenth proceeds to declare that processes and proceedings in courts of justice may be taken in courts established by this act, for the purpose of giving validity to those existing laws. It may be true, that the fifteenth section, standing by itself, would have the force of law to carry into effect all municipal regulations there. If so, why object to the twelfth section, which does the same thing in terms? I hope that my friend from South Carolina does not understand me as saying, that there is an inherent right or authority in these Territories to set themselves above Congressional legislation. My doctrine upon that subject is directly the contrary.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not understand the Senator as taking that ground. But I remarked that, in my opinion, such an inference might be drawn from his reasoning.

Mr. BADGER. I look upon the Territories of the United States, whether acquired by cession or conquest, as subject absolutely to the legislative authority of Congress. I hold that they have no power but legislation, except that which is conferred upon them by Congress, with every limitation and restraint that Congress thinks proper to interpose; and that it is in the power of Congress at any and at all times, while they continue as Territories, with or without reservation, in the law establishing the Territorial Government, to repeal or abolish any laws they please, supposing the power to be with any other they may deem proper. I differ from my friend from Texas, in the supposition that these regulations will have the force of law after the passage of this act, unless they be repealed. To make that point, you must have a condition of things in which some legal, existing government existed previous to the time when you passed the act creating your supposed power over it. But in my view, there is no laws in Oregon except only by mere sufferance. The people of Oregon, without the permission of this Government, had no power to establish any government. Their regulations spring out of the necessities of the case, and exist by sufferance, not by right. The moment, therefore, that Congress exercises its constitutional power in the establishment of a government, the sufferance under which they before acted is at an end, and every regulation is necessarily swept away, unless Congress recognizes it and gives it force and validity. I do not suppose that my friend from South Carolina means to find that it would follow as a consequence from my position that the people of Oregon could exist in a state of the negation of the recognition which they had established. My friend pointed himself, I think, to get a little excited in speaking on the subject. I deny the right of those people to have any of their laws recognized and put in force. We have an absolute power to sweep all from existence and replace them by such as we think proper. But the question of power and the question of its expediency are different. The people of Oregon, in consequence of our omission—I will not say our neglect, for I mean nothing of reproach upon Congress, and I am aware of the circumstances which prevented our action at the last session—but in consequence of our omission to act, were thrown into a condition in which self-preservation required the adoption of certain regulations.

The gentleman from Florida has alluded to the pomp and circumstance with which they have established their fundamental law, providing for the right of declaring war, and many other things, appropriate only for the condition of an independent people. All these regulations are of course utterly void. The land is ours. It can be given away only by us. The power of war and peace is vested in us by the Constitution of the United States, and can be vested by no others else. Every regulation of that Territory is inoperative in its recognition by the twelfth section of this bill to a mere municipal regulation, subject to repeal at any moment when the proper authority deems it expedient. My friend from South Carolina says, that in giving effect to these regulations without examination in detail, we may give effect to laws which are unjust. Perhaps we may. But does my friend propose that we should undertake any such particular examination of these laws, selecting from them such as we may approve? Certainly not. Every law which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or to any law of the United States applicable to the subject, or to any provision contained in the bill, is of course utterly void. I confess, then, I have not been able to see the force of any objections that have been urged to the twelfth section. I should indeed have been perfectly willing to strike it out by common consent, in order to prevent exciting debate. Certainly no such debate shall grow up by anything I shall say; but when the friends of the bill insist on retaining this section, to which I can see no objection, I shall vote for it.

Where is your platform, gentlemen Whigs? Give us a platform! A platform! *Keystone.*

That fellow needn't bawl so lustily for a platform. The hangman will provide him one at the proper time.

Louisville Journal.

Chapman of the Indianapolis Sentinel says that Mr. Van Buren has "the mark of Cain upon his brow." Chapman has the mark of several canes upon his back. *Ib.*

Old Father Ritchie and several other Locofoco editors, not satisfied with attacking Gen. Taylor are actually assailing Old Whitey. It won't be safe for them to "assail him in the rear" as they did Gen. Scott. He might kick their brains out. *Ib.*

The Democratic papers call the $60,000 EXTRA pay, which Gen. Cass has received, a HUMBUG. They don't deny the fact, that he received that amount—for the record proves it—in what then is it a humbug? Is $60,000 so small a depredation upon the public Treasury as to merit that reproachful epithet?

"*Sitting up with the Sick.*"—In Ohio it is said that when a Locofoco is heard of who is disposed to bolt from Cass, an office holder is sent to attend him, and they call it "sitting up with the sick." The "sickness" is spreading to a fearful extent, and the greatest alarm is felt among the office-holders lest there shall not be "well ones enough to take care of the invalids'"

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

VINDICATION OF COL. PAINE.

We insert below, the Finding and Opinion of the Court of Inquiry, in Mexico, upon the Mutiny in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. We have no time for comment, but we will simply remark, if those who have abused Colonel Paine, and through him, our worthy Chief Magistrate, Gov. Graham, so excessively absent this unfortunate affair, do not blush for the injustice they have done them, then indeed has shame become to be a scarce article.

The following is the Finding of the Court of Inquiry, composed of Col. R. E. Temple, 10th Infantry, Colonel John W. Tibbatts, 16th Infantry, Maj. Lewis Cass, of the 3d Dragoons, Captain James H. Prentiss, 1st Regiment of Artillery, Judge Advocate:

MONTEREY, MEXICO, Tuesday, April 11, 1848.

The Court met according to adjournment; present all the members, and the Judge Advocate.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

After a careful consideration of all the testimony, the Court unanimously agree that the following material facts are established, viz:—

1. Previous to the 15th of August, 1847, there existed in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, a feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent towards Col. Paine, on the part of several Officers of his Regiment, chiefly in consequence of the strict discipline which he required from his command.

2. On the 7th August, '47, eight company officers of the N. C. Regiment, addressed a joint letter directly to Maj. Gen. Z. Taylor, in which complaint is made of Col. Paine's conduct.

In reference to Col. Paine's testimony in regard to papers F and G, see papers 73 and 76.

3. Previous to the 15th of August, while the N. C. Regiment was stationed at Buena Vista, frequent threats of personal violence were made against Col. Paine, by soldiers of the Volunteer Regiments encamped at Buena Vista, in consequence of his requiring from them, when Field Officer of the day, a strict and faithful performance of their duty.

4. Highly insubordinate and mutinous conduct, on the part of privates of the Mississippi and North Carolina Regiments also participated, was exhibited in the Camp of the North Carolina Regiment at Buena Vista, on the evening of the 14th of August, 1847, during which occurrences a wooden horse, constructed as an instrument of punishment, which had been placed near the tent of Colonel Paine, was thrown down and partially destroyed.

5. On the night of the 15th of August, 1847, numerous stones, and in large size, were thrown by a mutinous party of soldiers against the tent of Colonel Paine, while he was therein, and likewise at himself, while standing in one of the streets of the Camp.

6. On the night of the 15th of August 1847, there was much disorderly conduct in the Camp of the N. C. Regiment and after Tattoo a mutinous party of men, composed of soldiers belonging to the Mississippi, N. C. and Va. Regts, but chiefly from the latter, assembled in the Camp of the Virginia Regiment, near the Camp of the N. C. Vols. While there they evinced in their language and conduct intentions of violence towards Col. Paine, together with other mutinous designs.—They then proceeded in the direction of Colonel Paine's tent. Col. Paine observed the approach, and advanced towards them. They immediately ran, and he ordered them to halt, threatening to fire upon them. This order, they refused to obey—a voice replied "fire, God damn you." Colonel Paine discharged a pistol at the mutineers, by which a private, belonging to the North Carolina Regiment was killed, and another private, belonging to the Virginia Regiment wounded.

7. Capt. Rowan, of Capt. Young, of the Virginia Regiment, and Asst Surgeon Caulfield, U. S. Army, saw the mutineers, while assembled in the Virginia Camp, and overheard their mutinous expressions, but one of these Officers did not cause his interference to suppress the same, or report the circumstance to the Commanding officer, as was required by the eighth Article of War.

8. During the evenings of the 14th and 15th of August, 1847, while the mutiny was in progress a portion only of the Companies' Officers, N. C. Regiment, discharged their duty. From the residue of the officers Col. Paine did not receive that support which he had a right to expect, and which it was their duty to render.

9. On the morning of the 16th of August, '47, 23 of the commissioned officers and two of the staff officers of the N. C. Regt addressed a joint letter to Col. Paine, requesting him to surrender his commission.

10. On the afternoon of the 17th of Aug 1847, Brig Gen. John E. Wool, then in command of all the forces in and near Saltillo, issued an order dishonorably discharging from the service of the United States, Lewis Pender and Sugeltary, whose names headed the list of signatures appended to the paper requesting Col. Paine to surrender his commission. The order likewise dishonorably discharged two privates—*Jason Hunter*, belonging to the N. C. Regiment, and *Thomas King*, of the Virginia Regiment—who had been active in promoting the mutinous proceedings of the two preceding nights.

11. May Gen Z. Taylor, at that time in command of the army of occupation, approved of the discharges of Lewis. Pender and Sugeltary.

12. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, in a written communication, dated Washington, Aug 26th, 1846, addressed to Brig Gen John E. Wool, authorized him to grant discharges "honorably or otherwise" to volunteer officers, from the service of the United States.

13. On the 17th of August, 1847, twelve of the company officers of the N. C. Regt tendered in writing to Col. Paine their resignations.

14. On the 17th of August, twenty of the company officers of the N. C. Regiment, who had previously signed the paper marked "C," calling on Col. Paine to surrender his commission, requested that their names might be erased from that paper.

15. Lieut. Sugeltary drafted the letter, complaining of Col. Paine's conduct. Lieuts. Sugeltary and Pender drafted and procured signatures to the letter, calling on Col. Paine to surrender his Commission.

16. Lieut. Singeltary and Lieut. Whitsker, at that time Orderly Sergeant of Lieut. Singeltary's Company, were aware, previous to its actual occurrence, of the contemplated disturbance on the night of the 15th of August.

17. Col. Paine, on the night of the 15th of August, ordered Lieut. Singeltary to bring a guard of twenty men to his Tent, which order Lieut. Singeltary neglected to obey.

18. On the evening of the 14th, and during the night of the 15th of August, numbers of men belonging to Companies D., H., and K., of the N. C. Regiment, refused to obey orders.

OPINION OF THE COURT:

The Court are unanimously of the opinion—

1st. That there was a mutiny in the camp of the Brigade of Volunteers at Buena Vista, Mexico, on the night of the 15th of August 1847

2dly. That Col. Paine, from the time he entered the service of the United States, has shown himself to be a zealous and faithful Officer; and in firing on the mutineers, in the camp at Buena Vista, on the night of the 15th of August, 1847, by which one man was killed and another wounded, he acted strictly in the line of his duty.

3dly. That Gen. Wool, in discharging, dishonorably, from the service of the United States, 1st Lt. Josiah S. Pender, and 1st Lt. George E. B. Singeltary, N. C. Volunteers, and Private Thos. King, Company G. Virginia Regiment, on the 16th of August last, was actuated solely by considerations for the good of the public service, and that the crisis demanded prompt and decisive measures to restore order and discipline; the propriety of which as adopted by Gen. Wool, was fully demonstrated by the subsequent conduct of the Volunteer forces at Buena Vista.

R. E. TEMPLE,
Col. 10th Inf., President.

A GOOD TOAST.—In the Spirit of the Times we find the following:—

"Woman: The more she shows the angel in herself, the more she "plays the devil" with us."

The Erie Canal, is in its twenty-eighth year, has paid tolls to the amount of thirty-seven millions of dollars. Its cost was seven millions; thus it pays for itself once in seven years.

GEN. TAYLOR ON THE WILMOT PROVISO.

We have contended, that Gen. Taylor's letter to the editor of the Cincinnati Signal cannot justly be construed, as indicating his approval of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, because, in that letter, he distinctly declines to express his views on any of the subjects of public policy suggested in the editorial commended to his notice. We are happy to find our view of this subject entirely and authoritatively sustained by Gen. Taylor himself. The "Independent Monitor," published at Tuscaloosa, Ala., makes the following statement:

"We have in our possession an original private letter, in manuscript, written by Gen. Taylor seven months and a half ago, in reply to a specific question on this very point, in which he states that *it was not his intention to intimate his concurrence with, nor opposition to any of the views of the Signal*; that the 'Signal Letter' was not written for publication; and that, under the impression that it would not go beyond the person addressed, it was written without that critical attention to the terms employed which politicians appear so much to require. He replied, he says, to the editor as a matter of courtesy; and, as is always his custom, he signified his respect for opinions honestly entertained, and his approbation of the course of a man who manfully defends what he sincerely believes.

"This letter, which now lies before us, we are not at liberty to publish in full; but when we see efforts making to produce the most injurious impressions in regard to its distinguished author, we should be recreant both to truth and to duty if we did not, on our own responsibility, make use of the means in our possession—at least, so far as may be necessary to correct the misrepresentations."

Old Zach's Humanity.—One of the most striking traits in the character of Gen. Taylor, says the N. O. Bee, is his kindness of heart. An incident occurred a few days ago strongly illustrative of this predominant feeling. A party of friends were on a visit to the General, and while in conversation, referred to his exploits in Mexico, and the glory and fame he had acquired by his victories. "Gentlemen," replied the true-hearted patriot, "it may be that I have gained some military reputation by my campaign in Mexico, but, if I know myself I would gladly forfeit every particle of what you may term "glory," could the sacrifice but bring back to life any one of my gallant countrymen, whose blood flowed like water, in the accomplishment of the victories to which you allude."

Henry Clay.—The Locofocos of Kentucky affect great concern to know what Henry Clay thinks of the Philadelphia nominations. The Louisville Journal thus enlightens them:

We are authorised to say by one of Mr. Clay's nearest neighbors and most devoted personal and political friends, that Mr. C. unhesitatingly avows upon all proper occasions his intention to support the nomination of the Whig national convention.

"This looks like Rebellion."—The New Orleans *Delta* publishes a call for a meeting of Democrats who are favorable to the election of Gen. Taylor. This call is signed by a number of the leading Democrats of the city of New Orleans, who, in the call express their gratification at the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Philadelphia Convention—their regret that the Baltimore Convention did not nominate him also—and *avow the determination to support him, no matter by whom nominated.*

Michigan in Danger.—A prominent "Democrat," and strong Partisan of Gen. Cass, in a letter written under date of July 5th, from Grand Rapids, in Michigan, to a merchant in New York city, says:

"As to politics, we hardly know where we are. We have Cass men, and Taylor men, and Van Buren men—I *hope* the most Cass men; *but it is not impossible we may lose the State.*"

In giving this, the New York Evening Post well says that this expression of apprehension is full of significance.

"When even Michigan, in the opinion of Mr Cass's most judicious friends, is likely to abandon him, there can be but little expectation of his success in other Western States."

GEN. CASS IN OHIO.

As the Locofoco editors have been paying close attention to the *Whig* movements in Ohio, we presume they have overlooked an article in the Cleveland Plaindealer (the leading Democratic organ in Northern Ohio) under the head of "Gen. Cass and the Proviso," in which the following paragraphs occur:

"We, as a party, present to the nation a candidate from a free State. He is not a slaveholder. He does not traffic in human flesh. He has no sympathies, associations or connections with those who do. He was born and educated in New England, and has spent most of his days in the free wilds of the West, has served his country long and faithfully, and has enjoyed the confidence of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson in the more harmonious days of the democracy. Such a man is now the standard bearer of our party; and we support him; and this we could do with a hearty good will, independent of our obligations to party.

The Plaindealer argues very strenuously that the opinions of Gen. Cass on the subject of slavery are identical with those held by "John P. Hale, Joshua R. Giddings, the Editor of the National Era, *and all the Liberty party.*" It then continues thus—

"There is no power in this country to make a slave except by a sovereign State, and they can make a slave of a *white* man as well as a black. Should New Mexico and California become States and choose to institute slavery, the probability is they would enslave the *whites*—as the blacks and *copper skins* would be largely in majority.

"Gen. Cass believes that from the simple operations of the Constitution, the character of the people now there and those likely to go there, the geography of the country, and the strong public sentiment in all of the free and many of the slave States against slavery, that it will never exist in these territories. *We know from the frequent declarations made in private conversations, that he is as strongly opposed to the further extension of slavery as we are, and that is strong enough most of our readers will think.*

"We have *every assurance* that his administration, should he be elected, while it will give security to the great fundamental principles of the party, *will never be used to give countenance to so obnoxious a measure as carrying slavery into territory now free.*"

Gen. Cass Catechised—The Questions and Replies.—The Louisville Journal has brought General Cass to the *form* and taken him through the political catechism. Here are the questions and here the replies. It must be admitted that the result makes Gen. Cass's principles "as clear as mud," whilst it leaves no doubt that he is in favor of all things—"all things to all men:"

"Are you in favor of protection, General?"

"If you are a Northern man, I refer you to my letter to the Indiana convention in 1843, but if you are a Southern man, you will find my opinions embodied in my recent votes and Speeches in the Senate."

"Are you for or against the Wilmot Proviso, General?"

"If you are a Northern man, I refer you to the edition of my life just published in the Globe office for the North; but if you are a Southern man, you will find some very good reading in the edition of my life published in the same office for the South."

"Do you approve or disapprove the annexation of Texas, General?"

"If you are an anti-annexation man, I refer you to the Detroit Advertiser for proof that I opposed the project most warmly; but if you are an annexation man, you will find my views very satisfactorily set forth in my votes and speeches in favor of the measure."

"Are you for or against the dynasty of Louis Philippe, General?"

"If you are a Louis Philippe man, you will be so good as to read my book on the French King and court; but, if you are an anti-Louis Philippe man, I will send you a package of my late speeches in favor of the French Revolution."

"Are you for or against the improvement of rivers and lake harbors, General?"

"The noise and confusion would prevent my answer from being heard if I were to tell you"

DOUBLE-DEALING WITH THE PEOPLE

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1848.

I have seen no less than five lives of Gen. Cass, intended for different meridians. There were two editions issued in March last, and two in June; the two in March were, in character, unlike those of June, and the two of June, like those of March, obviously designed for a Southern and Northern market. All attempts at explanation only make the matter worse. Here are the books, and here are alterations. Free trade opinions inserted in one edition, and omitted in the other; the letter to Nicholson, against the "Wilmot Proviso," inserted in one, and opinions upon the French Revolution taking its place in the other. Instead of being Janus-faced, there *before*, Gen. Cass is made to have *four* faces—one for each of the different points of the compass. He looks North and West in favor of Internal Improvements; Southward he endorses Mr Polk's vetoes against them, and approves of all that he has done. He has two faces upon the Wilmot Proviso, two upon the tariff, two upon the French King and Revolution; and his friends have shown him up in so many ways that he has more *lives* than a cat. The last I have seen is in German, and this is expressly intended, by its omissions and additions, to mislead and deceive that large portion of our adopted citizens who dwell among us. These little tricks of little politicians can hardly have any other effect, now that they are exposed, than to recoil upon those who make use of them.

Charges against Gen. Scott dismissed.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writing on the 15th, says the charges preferred by Gen'l Pillow against Gen. Scott were dismissed this morning by the War Department. Before this official step was taken, an effort was made to place Gen. Scott under obligation, by having it signified to him a willingness to withdraw the charge if he desired it. The old hero answered as became a soldier and a man that he had come here to be tried, and he was ready to face his accusers.

Our Meeting.—On last Tuesday evening, the Whigs of Anson held a meeting in the Court House. It was hastily get-ten up, in pursuance of a suggestion made in the Argus of that day; still the meeting was large and enthusiastic. Speeches were delivered by Dr. W. L. Terry, John W. Cameron, Struthers M. Ingram, and Col. W. L. Steele, in the order in which their names occur; and the hearty applause with which their remarks were received, fully evinced the deep interest of the spectators in the topics discussed.—Henry Clay was the first choice of the Whigs of Anson; but General Taylor, having received the nomination of the National Whig Convention, will receive their hearty and unanimous support. Of his principles, as set forth in his Allison Letter, they all approved; and with the constitution for his platform and these principles inscribed on his banner, they feel perfectly confident that he will administer the Government according to the usages of the early Presidents of the Republic.

To the remarks of Mr. Ingram the meeting listened with great interest. He was one of the soldiers taken from Gen. Taylor and transferred to the command of Gen. Scott after the capture of Monterey. He declared that Gen. Taylor was a good Whig, as honest a man, and as great a general as ever lived. Plain in his habits, and kind in his manners—all the soldiers loved him as a father; and those who were taken from him by the orders of the department, to be transferred to another command, wept life children when they left him. Nor were the eyes of the old hero himself entirely dry upon the occasion. He bade them an affectionate adieu; and wished that they might cover themselves with laurels and their country with glory, under the lead of the gallant chieftain whose banner they were to follow.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Ingram spoke of a part of the country which we have received from Mexico—its barren wastes, its salt marshes, and its sickening, nauseous water. The soldiers, he said, cursed James K. Polk, and the war, and the water, "and the whole fix." Upon the whole, he declared it to be the meanest country he had ever seen.

N. C. Argus.

North Carolina claims the honor of having within her borders the tallest mountain "by a head and shoulders" in the United States east of the Mississippi. The White Mountains, in New Hampshire, for a long time were supposed to be the highest on this side of the Mississippi river, but Professor Mitchell, of the University in this State, from a number of scientific observations, made the discovery that one of the peaks of the Black Mountains was several hundred feet higher than the White—the Black being 6,720 feet above the level of the ocean, and the White 6,243.

In compliment to Professor Mitchell the peak is now called "Mitchell's Peak." The *Black Mountains* lie in Buncombe and Yancey counties. Their tops are covered with the balsam or fir tree, which at a distance gives them a very dark appearance, and from which circumstance their name has been derived.

Correspondent of Nat. Intell.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 13—Brig Seaman from New York. 16—Schr. Iowa from Thomaston, Me. 17—Brigs Helvellyn and Truxillo from Kennebunk, Maine, Chattahoochee from New York; Schrs. Santee from Richmond, Jack Downing from Onslow county, Constitution from Philadelphia, Henrietta from Providence, R. I. 18—Schrs. John Story from Norfolk, John Potts Brown from Philadelphia, Pearl from Onslow, Commodore from New York. 19—Brig Triumph from Boston; Schrs. Olive, A. J. DeRosset, and Patmos from N. York, Monsoon from Philadelphia, Express from Jacksonville. 20—Brig David Duffie, and Schrs. M. E. Lutterloh and Athalia from N. York. 21—Schrs Brilliant from Jacksonville, Martha from Shallote, Col McRae from Charleston, Pearl, Smithville, and Woodberry, from Shallote.

CALL AND SETTLE!

THE Subscriber will be glad to settle accounts, during this month, with any of his debtors or creditors.

July 19th 1848 E. J. HALE

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A PRODIGY IN JOHNSTON!—CLAIR-VOYANCE OUTDONE!

A prophet indeed has risen in the borders of our land!

A new and shining light has made its appearance near the southern boundaries of Johnston county, giving forth its refulgent rays through the magnifying medium of the Wilmington Journal. We say *shining light*, but we do not mean a *Jack-with-a-lantern*, though some might be led off their way by it, yet it is evident to a person with half an eye that it is some kind of a light.

Well may we congratulate ourselves upon the *debut* of this new oracle. A complete *Copernican* revolution in historical writing is near at hand.—By consulting the modern "Delphi," history may hereafter be published a year in advance, like Gale's Almanac. Our prophet predicts with the little pronoun *I* before it, in a most modest manner, and asks the Editor (privately, we suppose, as he does not seem to talk to any body else) to "mark" his "prediction," that "Taylor will not get a State in the Union," that "Reid will be elected Manly for the State," &c. &c. Wonderful sagacity! Happy for the Whig party, for Reid and for Manly that these oracular sayings were not "private and confidential" for the ear of the original man, who Mr. Whig-but-not-a-Taylor-Whig knew would not say any thing about it for so long as these predictions, together with the startling discoveries of Whig degeneracy ever get wind that Whig candidates will retire from the field in despair,

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

DEATH OF WESTON R. GALES, ESQ.

It is with deep grief that we announce the death of our friend, the Editor of the Raleigh Register, which occurred at the residence of Dr. John Beckwith, of Petersburg, Va., on Sunday morning last, after a brief illness.

An intimate acquaintance with him since early boyhood enables us to say, that there never breathed a man of more generous and benevolent impulses. His very faults had their origin in kind and unselfish feelings. His worth was appreciated where he was best known, and any trust which the citizens of Raleigh had to bestow, he could always command. He was, we believe, the only Whig who was ever elected to the Legislature from Wake county, his personal popularity overcoming all political objections.

He was in the 47th year of his age, and has been, if we remember right, the associate or sole Editor of the Register for about 28 years. His place in that paper will doubtless be taken by his eldest son, SEATON GALES, who graduated with the first honors of our University, inheriting, as we are told, the talents of the family, with more of energy than his lamented father possessed.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

Very Late from Europe!

Richmond, July 24—½ past 10 A. M.

The Hibernia arrived at New York on Friday night, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. Paris was tranquil. The National workshops had been suppressed by Cavaignac. The workmen of Paris—perhaps this means the prisoners captured in the battle in Paris!—are to be sent to Algeria and the French provinces. The National Assembly was debating the French Constitution. Thiers was in favor of one similar to the American.

Europe continues greatly excited. An Armistice had been entered into between Germany and Denmark.

The Cholera prevails alarmingly in Russian Europe.

In Cotton an advance of one-eighth penny in all descriptions. Flour 27s. 6d. to 28s. duty paid. Wheat 6s. 0d. to 6s. 8d. per 70 lbs. Corn 30s. to 32s. 6d. Money market improved. Consols 84¼ to 87.

LATER.—The Steamer U. States brings dates from France to the 12th inst. Paris was tranquil. 12,000 arrests had been made. Gen. Duvivier had died. French funds had risen to 70 to 77. Cotton in demand at Havre at full prices. At Liverpool Cotton firm. Flour 25 to 27 s., Corn 29 to 33 s. Duffy and Martin, Editors of the "Irish Felon," had been arrested and sent to Newgate prison.

The above is better news than was expected. Cotton in France, advances in cotton, and the recent rise in the advance in the English funds, and existing returning confidence, are events to rejoice at.

Gov. Marshall has written no less than four letters to Gen Taylor, one of them through a friend, in the hope that that may reach the old General in safety.

The Wilmington Journal asks, "if the letter to Fillmore has also been pilfered? Where is Millard's letter of acceptance?" We are happy to inform it, that that letter was not pilfered, but that "Millard's letter of acceptance" is in Gov. Morehead's hands, waiting to be published along with Gen Taylor's.

P. S. We are glad to hear, from the Petersburg, that Gen Taylor received one of Gov. Marshall's letters on the 14th inst. We may therefore look daily for his letter of acceptance.

The State Election will take place on Thursday week, the 3d of August. We hope that all of our Whig readers are awake to the importance of a victory. The election of a Governor, Legislature, Senator in Congress, two Judges, and Attorney General, all are dependent on the Whigs going their whole duty. This election, too, will have an important bearing on the success of Old Zack. Remember that!

This is the season of Locofoco boasting; and they are at it, *just as they were in* 1840, 1842, 1844, *and* 1846, when they pretended to be certain of carrying the State, and yet failed in every instance. They have no more reason for boasting now than then. It is all done for effect.

ROBESON AND RICHMOND.—It will be seen that Mr. McNair has withdrawn from the Senatorial canvass for the above District.

And we learn that on Thursday last Major Daniel McNeill, declared himself a Democratic candidate in opposition to Mr. Covington. He is a brother of Col. John McNeill, the candidate for the Commons in Robeson county; and, though a very clever gentleman, this is likely to be regarded as rather too much of a family affair.

The letter informing us of his coming out assures us that it will heal some dissentions in the Whig ranks, growing out of the selection of Mr. Covington over Mr. Gilchrist; and that Covington will be elected by 150 majority. Another gentleman of the District assured us, some ten days ago, that the coming forward of such a candidate would unite the Wings of Robeson. We sincerely hope that such will be the result. The Whigs of Robeson should allow no feeling of affection and respect for their friend and county-man, at a crisis like the present, to endanger the success of the party. Let them remember how closely parties were balanced in the last Legislature, and how much is dependant on having a majority in the next. And then, let them discard all personal and local considerations, and go for the good of the country! They may rely upon it, that such a triumph over themselves will give them far more pleasure to reflect upon hereafter, than would a triumph of Locofocoism, effected by their votes, or the withholding of their votes from so excellent and competent a candidate as Mr. Covington.

ROBESON COUNTY.—A letter from Robeson county says,—"The canvass has commenced in earnest; we have Covington with us, and I think the Whig party will unite on him. McNair has declined. Our prospects at present are good for a clean sweep in this county. Old Rough and Ready takes well with the people."

SAMPSON COUNTY.—A letter from Sampson says,—"There is not a day that I don't hear of a Democrat saying he will go for Old Zach Taylor.—There will be but a very small difference between Cass and Taylor in this county. H. E. Royall is our candidate for the Commons, and I do not think there will be 75 votes difference between him and the Locofocos."

We have just received, too late for to-day, a glowing account of the discussion at Clinton between Messrs Davis and Ashe, the candidates for Elector, in which Mr Ashe, by admission of his own party, was decidedly 'used up.'

MR. BADGER ON THE OREGON QUESTION.—Agreeable to promise, we insert in this paper Mr. Badger's remarks on the bill to establish a Territorial government in Oregon.

A false impression is attempted to be made by the Locofoco papers on the public mind in North Carolina, as to what Mr. Badger said on this subject. They found their remarks on the following *awful* passage in Mr. Venable's speech on Slavery in the Territories:—

"A distinguished Senator of my own State, [Mr. Badger,] a gentleman of high attainments and extended reputation, in a recent speech on the Oregon bill, admitted the right of Congress to legislate for the exclusion of slavery in the Territories, but placed the South upon the principle of expediency, and the sense of justice of the Federal Legislature. Gracious Heavens! are we reduced to this? Is our only, our last hope, the verdict of a jury whose interest, whose feelings, and whose organization fix that verdict against us? Can any man close his eyes to the fact that the progress both of opinion and of power is against the South?"

That Mr. Venable did not clearly understand Mr. Badger's "recent speech," is not remarkable, when it is considered that *he spoke on the day before Mr. Badger!* The printed copy of Mr. Venable's speech, for which we are indebted to his courtesy, states that it was delivered on the 1st June, whereas we find Mr. Badger's speech reported in the Congressional Globe (from which we copy it) as delivered on the 2d June. Whether this singular attempt of Mr. Venable to anticipate what Mr. Badger *would say*, be the effect of clairvoyance or not, we cannot say; but if it be, he has approximated more nearly than clairvoyants sometimes do, to the matter in hand,—he has at least discovered the *subject* on which Mr. Badger was to speak on the next day.

But, seriously, there can be no doubt of the correctness of Mr. Badger's broad position which Mr. Venable controverts, that Congress has a right to legislate for the Territories. It is a right which has *always* been exercised. Mr. Butler of S. C., a good Democrat, distinctly affirmed it in his speech, a part of which we quote in connection with Mr. Badger's; it was exercised in the Missouri Compromise, and is again to be exercised in the Clayton Compromise of the present session.

We have not had time to read Mr Venable's speech, but in glancing over it we find that *he*, with all his affected horror of Mr. Badger's "recent speech," distinctly admits what he so condemns. In one place we find him saying:

"I believe that we are content to abide the Missouri compromise, *not that we believe that Congress had any right to impose it upon the Territories*, but that compromise having been a mutual concession for near thirty years, there is no purpose entertained by any southern statesman to disturb it now."

And again he says, "entering our solemn protest as to the power of Congress to make the Compromise," &c.

Again he says "I adopt the doctrine of non-intervention on the part of Congress, as to slavery, *where it exists in the right of no power in the United States*, and absolutely forbid any legislation on the subject in the territories."

And again,—

"I refer to our northern and western brethren the Missouri compromise, *which is merely a grant upon the south*, of certain provisions for the protection of slavery in the free soil, the magnificent harbors, and all the lawful acquisitions which, either has appropriated to these general purposes."

THE COMPROMISE.—Mr Clayton's Select Committee of eight made a report to the Senate on Tuesday last of a bill which we sincerely hope, with the Intelligencer, will put the question of slavery in Territories and Southern rights and interests for ever at rest.

"This bill proposes, says the Intelligencer, to establish Governments for the Territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico, upon such principles of universal justice and constitutional right as it is hoped will challenge the approval of every calm and reflecting mind.

"The bill provides a Territorial Government *for Oregon*—continuing in force the laws which have been passed by the present temporary Government until the Legislature, to be created by this act, shall pass other laws in conformity to the wishes and interests of the people whom they will represent.

"As regards New Mexico and California, it provides for such a Government over each as that first given to the Michigan Territory, but at the same time restrains *those Territories* from passing any laws on the subject of slavery, freedom of religion, or impairing the right of the United States to the unoccupied lands. Whatever rights of property are to be enjoyed by persons removing to those Territories, derived from the Constitution and Laws of the United States, are to be referred to and decided by the Judicial Power of the United States, subject to an appeal from the Courts within the Territories to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Whenever it appears that the rights and claims of the North and the South on the subject of slavery are reserved, and, without giving the sanction of the United States to a further extension of the territory in which slavery will be recognised, the future character of those States will depend on the character, the habits, and the wishes of the people who shall hereafter form the State Constitutions for those Territories.

"We sincerely trust that this scheme, proceeding as it undoubtedly does from the most patriotic motives, may put an end forever to a question, from the agitation of which alone the enemies of our great and glorious Union derive any hope of succeeding in their insane purposes."

In some remarks on presenting the bill, Mr. Clayton stated, that the territories to be provided with governments extended over 1,044,192 square miles, equal to one-third of all Europe; that after the most conciliatory discussions, the Committee voted, 5 to 3, that "the spirit of the Missouri Compromise be adopted to govern the settlement of all the territories." A proposition in the *words* of the Missouri Compromise was then made, and it failed, 4 votes to 4. Another, that the territory in New Mexico and California, South of 30° 30' (the Missouri Compromise line,) should be placed on the footing as to slavery that existed in Louisiana while it was a territory, shared the same fate, 4 to 4. Finally, the bill reported was adopted, 6 votes to 2; of the minority, 1 was from the North (Clarke of R. I.) and 1 from the South (Underwood of Kentucky.) Those who agreed to the bill were, Messrs. Clayton, Calhoun, and Atchison, of the South, and Phelps, Bright, and Dickinson, of the North.

The Intelligencer and Union both express strongly their satisfaction with the compromise.

"PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY."—Those who wish to learn what that is, and what it leads to, may consult the able and eloquent article which we have copied on our first page.

The "Commercial Review," a tri-weekly paper, at Wilmington, has again made its appearance, and this time under circumstances which ensure its permanence—Benj. J. Houze, Esq. being associated with Mr. Stringer in the proprietorship and editorship. In politics it is Whig. And it goes especially for Internal Improvements. We wish its proprietors all success.

NEW CARS.—The Wilmington Rail Road Company has just put two superb passenger Cars on their Road.

The Raleigh and Gaston Road has just received a second new and powerful Locomotive.

The surviving volunteers from Chesterfield District, S. C. have returned home. Mr. Jas L. McQuage, of Cheraw, died at Mobile on the 25th ult.

Out of two companies of 80 men each from Kershaw and Lancaster Districts, S. C., only about 30 have returned from Mexico!

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

We call the attention of our readers, to the following authorized statement in the New Orleans Bulletin. No doubt, the calumny which it refutes, has reached, or will speedily reach, our State:

"It is astonishing to see the industry and malice that are displayed by the opponents of Gen. Taylor, in originating and circulating the most unfounded and malicious reports respecting him. Our readers may probably recollect a difficulty that occurred in the North Carolina regiment during the operations on the line of the Rio Grande, previous to the return of Gen. Taylor to the United States. Since this regiment has arrived in New Orleans, a report has been actively circulated in it, that General Taylor had asserted, that in consequence of the above affair all the officers should have been shot, and the regiment sent home in disgrace. Both Col. Bliss and Col. Bragg, at once gave a pointed denial to the slander, but not content with this, we mentioned it to Gen. Taylor himself, who denied it in the most emphatic manner, and said it was entirely destitute of the least foundation in truth. In reply to our request for permission to contradict it in his name, he said we could do so if we thought proper, but that it was hardly worth while, for so soon as one false statement was put down, another was set afloat, and that he had made up his mind to let all these slanders pass without notice, and not permit them either to worry his mind or occupy his time, as he hoped that his fellow-citizens in general, and his fellow-soldiers in particular, knew him too well, to give them credence, or to allow them to create any unfavorable impression on their minds. We have, however, thought it better to make his statement, in order to remove any feeling on the subject with the volunteers of North Carolina, who are still here, and among whom the report we know has been most industriously circulated.

"The enemies of General Taylor will find that this and similar slanders will only recoil upon their own head, without accomplishing the intended object of injuring him."

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.

Five companies of the North Carolina volunteers left here last Monday for Wilmington. They are all in good health, and anxious to get home. Gen. Taylor went to see them on Friday at their camp at Carrollton, six miles above this place. He was warmly received, all crowding around him to get a word from his lips, or a grasp from his hand. There is much discontent among them, as well as among all the returning volunteers, they not being able to get their discharge here—as many had the intention of settling in the West, and others could reach their homes with much more facility from this place, than from the point where they will be disembarked.

A public meeting, held in this town on Thursday last, adopted resolutions to invite the N. C. Regiment to pass through this place on their way home, and to give a Public Entertainment to our own and such other companies as may accept the invitation. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed, consisting of Messrs. James Parks, D. G. MacRae, Wm. H. Bayne, Archd. McLean, J. H. Cook, J. T. Gilmore, A. A. McKethan, A. M. Campbell, J. Shaw, Edson Bailie, J. R. Gee, W. H. Haigh, and J. G. Shepherd.

FEELINGS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—138 Baltimore and Ohio Volunteers, officers and men, on board the Steamer M. B. Hamer, from New Orleans to Louisville, held a meeting on the 3d inst. and adopted a series of resolutions, denouncing the manner in which they had been shipped, "like slaves of cattle, three or four men being crowded into the space allotted to one." They add, that many of us have to journey to our homes, two or three hundred miles from those points where we shall be left by the Government conveyances, without money, without shoes or clothing, and with broken health, like vagrants or beggars, covered with rags and shame, and dependents on the precarious charity of strangers, from which ignominious humiliation a liberal mileage or even a timely discharge of our legitimate pay would have exempted us.

The author of conduct so atrocious, whether he be Gen. Butler or President Polk, and we consider them both equally culpable, the former being in New Orleans, at the date referred to above, to second the execution of the abominable order received from Washington, we must naturally hold in the utmost abhorrence; therefore

Resolved, That we most unconditionally denounce the manner of our transportation from New Orleans, as anti-democratic in every respect, because degrading to the citizen soldier; and,

Resolved, That although we have contributed to the elevating into power of the present Administration, and extended our sacred and blood in fighting its battles in a foreign land, we shall earnestly do battle against it and all falsely styled Democrats at the coming election; and,

Resolved, That we shall use every legitimate effort to advance to the Chief Magistracy of our country Gen. Z. Taylor, whom we believe to be a sound Democrat, a true patriot, the soldier's friend, the friend of justice and of equal rights.

Out of 138 officers and men, 135 signed these proceedings.

DEATH OF REV. EBENEZER PETTIGREW.—We regret to hear of the death of this gentleman, to whom the following just tribute is paid by the Norfolk Argus:—

"It is with painful regret that we announce the death of Hon. Ebenezer Pettigrew, of Lake Scuppernong, North Carolina. We learn that he died suddenly at his residence in Tyrrel county on Saturday last, in the sixty-third year of his age. Mr. Pettigrew was a member of the 24th. Congress, from the Edgecombe District, having reluctantly consented to become a candidate in opposition to Mr. Hall. He served his constituents with fidelity and ability during the term for which he had been elected, at the expiration of which he voluntarily retired from public life to return to his favorite pursuit of agriculture. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina, a gentleman of well-cultivated mind, of the most acute sensibility, of the highest sense of honor, and in all the relations of life a model for imitation. He was a very efficient and useful citizen in the community in which he lived, and one of the most practical and successful planters in the Southern country."

COUNTERFEIT.—A friend has handed us a wretchedly executed counterfeit $5 note on the Planters and Mechanics Bank of South Carolina. The paper and engraving are very inferior, especially the engraving of the right hand of the note, which looks pale and old fashioned. It is signed John Hill, Pres't, T. S. Robson, Cash'r; is payable to H. Morris, dated 8th June 1846, No. 185, Letter C.

ANOTHER.—The Greensborough Patriot mentions counterfeit $10 bills on the Bank of Virginia, Lynchburg branch; vignette, a female figure in reclining position, a sailor, standing, pointing to a ship in the distance; on the left hand margin the head of Washington, on the right a female head; dated 3d June, 1847; letter B; the signature and filling up engraved. The bills are well calculated to deceive. There are also a few counterfeit 50's on the same Bank, but not so well executed.

Gold half eagles—ingenious counterfeits—are also in circulation, which are difficult if not impossible to detect, except by the weight.

[*By Telegraph for Charleston Courier.*]

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

We have from New Orleans, dates of the 18th inst.

Another arrival there from Mexico, brings dates from the Capital to the 7th inst.

The forces of Bustamente and Cortazar had consolidated, and amounted to 3,000 men, and intended attacking the insurgents, under Paredes and Jarauta.

Jarauta was endeavoring to bring the question of the constitutionality of the Treaty with this country before the Supreme Court of the country, and as an initiatory step had entered a formal protest against its enactments being fulfilled.

The Mexican government had despatched a vessel for Yucatan with money and troops, to protect the inhabitants of that country.

MR. FILLMORE.—Two of the former Members of Congress from Virginia, Messrs. A. H. Stuart and Francis Mallory, have assured their neighbors, in recent speeches, that they know Mr. Fillmore, of their own knowledge, to be *no* abolitionist, as the Locofocos say he is. Mr. Mallory, of the Norfolk District, said "he had served six sessions in Congress with Mr. F., was intimately acquainted with him, knew his opinions well, and declared that he was a quiet, mild, amiable gentleman, of high qualities, and undoubted abilities, and decidedly moderate and *conservative* on the subject of slavery; and that, speaking from his personal information, he preferred Mr. Fillmore as Vice President to any man at the North that he knew."

Mr Crockett, who is a son of the celebrated David Crockett, was several years a member of Congress from Tennessee, and is *now* editor of the New Orleans National, a paper to which his sabilities have imparted a high value, bears the following testimony to the truth of what Mr. Stuart and Dr. Mallory both say with regard to him:

"We know Millard Fillmore, having served with him and worked with him for four years in the national councils, and we know him to be as free from the taint of abolition as any man in this Union. He is a republican of the old school, and he would have to be unfaithful and untrue to himself to be untrue and unfaithful to the great body of the people of this country. He is emphatically one of them. He does not "*act*" and "*sympathize*" with abolitionists as charged, but he "*acts*" and sympathizes with the great body of the honest, hardfisted mechanics and laborers of our country, for he is one of them. The mechanics of the United States will glory in such a man as Millard Fillmore, because he has added to the dignity of their profession and pursuit, by raising himself from the position of an humble, industrious and respectable mechanic and laborer to the front rank of statesmen.

"From an intimate personal knowledge of the purity of his character, his manner of life, his sympathies with the masses, his lofty patriotism and unwavering integrity, we express the opinion without hesitation, and without disparagement to others, that he is the most suitable man that could have been found in the whole Union, to place on the ticket with Gen. Taylor."

THE CHERAW GAZETTE.—We are astonished to find in the Gazette of Tuesday last, the following editorial remarks:—

"In his Richmond and Allison letters, General Taylor was almost universally understood to say that he was a candidate whether he was nominated or not, and without regard to who else might be. The Philadelphia Convention meets, ballotings take place, and it is ascertained that he cannot receive the nomination as an *independent* candidate. This was a dilemma. Something must be done. The Convention meet with closed doors—yes, they chose darkness for the deed!—after which the Louisiana delegation headed by Judge Saunders produced a written statement *authorized* by Gen. Taylor, in which it is asserted that all his former declarations are unmeaning—that he is a *whig*; (and, as Col. Haskell, who outran his hat at the battle of Cerro Gordo, declared, a quarter over;) that he would be the candidate of the whig party or he would not be a candidate at all; that he never intended to say in his Richmond or Allison letters, that he was a candidate whether nominated or not; and that if he was not the choice of the whig convention, the Louisiana delegation were *authorized* to withdraw his name from the canvass. This statement *authorized* by General Taylor settled the matter—upon the next ballot he received the nomination."

The misrepresentations in this brief article are so numerous so glaring, and so little in keeping with the general tone and spirit of the Gazette, that we must again express our surprize at finding them there.

To say nothing of the remark that "Gen. Taylor was almost universally understood to say,"—what he never did say,—the assertion that ballotings took place in the Philadelphia Convention *before* the Louisiana Delegation read their statement, is utterly unfounded, and has never been countenanced by any version of the proceedings of that Convention. If the Gazette will look into the proceedings even as given in the "Union" it will find that it has totally misrepresented the truth of the matter. **The statement of the Louisiana Delegation was read before any vote for candidates took place:—The session with closed doors** likewise took place before any vote; and in that session with closed doors, not one word—we say it on our own personal knowledge of the fact,—was said in regard to Gen. Taylor's position or declarations. We have heretofore stated, that a discussion in regard to the right of the Texas Delegates to seats was the business before the Convention during that session with closed doors, until just before the doors were opened, when a resolution to vote forthwith was offered.

Again: The statement read by Judge Saunders contained no such assertions as four out of the five which the Gazette ascribes to it. The last of the five, is the only one which is truly stated in, or inferrible from, the paper read by Judge Saunders, which was published in full in the Observer of the 20th ult.)

Finally, it is not true that on the next ballot after Judge Saunders read his statement Gen. Taylor received the nomination.

Giddings, and Wilmot, and Palfrey, Abolition members of Congress, go most earnestly for Van Buren for President. If Taylor were a Wilmot Provisoite, and Fillmore an Abolitionist, as the Southern Locofoco papers falsely charge, would not those men go for Taylor and Fillmore? Certainly; but, on the contrary, Giddings denounced them both in his late Speeches, for the very reason that they were *not* in favor of the Wilmot Proviso and Abolition. We are glad that Giddings has left the Whig party, and gone over to Van Buren, the Locofoco, "the Northern man with Southern principles."

The Carolinian chooses to misunderstand us.—We never spoke of buying a vote. We merely replied to the case cited by the Wilmington Journal as a great hardship, of a man worth $50,000 who had not 50 acres of land to give him a vote for Senator, that such a man who neglected to expend $50 for the land (not for the vote,) must hold the vote in very small estimation. Now we wish to see the citizens of North Carolina induced to become landholders. It gives them an interest in the State; binds them to it by a tie which they feel little inclined to sever; keeps them *here*, and often prevents them from emigrating to the West. That is one of the strong arguments in favor of a freehold qualification. The requirement is an arbitrary rule, as the Carolinian says; but so is that which forbids a person who is 20 years and 11 months old, from voting; or that which denies that right to women.

We have said but little on the subject, because we do not wish to see it made a party question.—It was invented for this occasion merely in the hope of getting *votes* for Reid.

The Wilmington Journal says, "What a terrible, dishonest, pilfering set of fellows these Locofocos are! We wonder they are not all in the penitentiary long ago."

Now this is a harsher judgment than we are inclined to pass upon the Journal and its party.—There are a good many of them that we esteem very honest and clever fellows, and some of them who are not very terrible. If the Journal had gone for putting *some* of them in the penitentiary we should not have cared; but not *all*.

Superior Courts.—If there should be no exchanges, the Fall riding will be as follows:

Edenton,	Judge Dailey.
Newbern,	" Settle.
Raleigh,	" Dick.
Hillsborough,	" Caldwell.
Wilmington,	" Pearson.
Salisbury,	" Moore.
Mountains,	" Manly.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday and Monday, Executive Sessions occupied most of the sittings.

On Tuesday, the bill to reorganize the army was finally passed. It restores officers of the old army who have received appointments in the new regiments, to their original corps; and gives 3 months' extra pay to all who have been in Mexico.

On Wednesday and Thursday, nothing of much importance.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Saturday the 15th was devoted to debate on the Appropriation Bills.

On Monday, Mr. Cocke offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking information of the President respecting the amount of public moneys which have been paid to Lewis Cass and Zachary Taylor, respectively, distinguishing between regular and extra compensation: also, the amount of extra compensation claimed by each, specifying the items.

The Appropriation Bills were again taken up.

On Tuesday, the General appropriation bill occupied the day.

On Wednesday, the bill extending pensions to the widows of those serving in the Revolution, and who were married before the year 1800 was taken up. Mr. Pollock warmly advocated the passage of the bill as an act of justice to the recipients. Messrs. Bowlin and Venable spoke in opposition. It was finally passed by yeas 128, nays 19.

On Thursday, when the general appropriation bill was put upon its final vote, much sensation was produced by its *rejection*, by yeas and nays, 100 to 78. A motion was immediately made to reconsider the vote, as, without this bill the wheels of government would be brought to a stand. It appears that the Locofoco members led off by voting against the bill, seeing which, some of the Whigs followed, and the bill was lost. The object of these Locofocos evidently was, to be able to tell their constituents when they get home, that *they* did not vote for these extravagant appropriations—in short, to play the game which Dr. Montgomery attempted against Mr. Deberry of this District, some years ago.

Mr. Vinton said that most of the items of the bill had been recommended by the Departments, and he did not know why gentlemen voted against it. Mr. Gentry stated the above reason why some of the Whigs had so voted. Mr. Cobb said there were objectionable items in the bill, one for improving the Savannah river, which caused his and other negative votes.

On Friday, after much debate, the motion to reconsider was adopted.

The nominations of Generals Ellis, Quitman, Cushing, and Price have been confirmed by the Senate. They have been more than a year in office, yet their nominations were only sent to the Senate a few days ago. And they go out of office on the 29th, three days after their confirmation! Pillow's nomination was resisted by Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, Davis of Miss., and perhaps other Democrats.

GEN. TAYLOR AT THE NORTH.—The following is the reply of the Dover Gazette, New Hampshire, a Cass and Butler paper, to a question asked by a correspondent whether Gen. Taylor was a slaveholder:—

"Gen. Taylor is very rich and deals largely in NEGRO SLAVES—holds some three or four hundred HUMAN BEINGS IN SLAVERY—buys all he can get cheap, and speculates upon them! He is able to free them all and not feel it, if he would, but will not, and is one of the most powerful men in the Union to keep up the system of Slavery. These are facts—absolute facts, tell the folks up your way."

And whilst such is the language of Northern Locofoconism, Southern Locofoco sin is denouncing him as hostile to the South on that question!

The Union continues its quotations from Northern and Western papers of bitter abuse of Gen. Taylor on account of his being a slaveholder.—**From the Goshen (Indiana) Democrat it quotes the following:—**

"Look at facts. In the Philadelphia convention the slaveholders had every thing their own way. The president was a slaveholder; and delegates from several slaveholding States flocked there in scores, as did slaveholding members of Congress. On the final ballot, 105 votes from slaveholding States were cast for General Taylor, and but FOUR for all other candidates. Were the slaveholders blind to their interests? No one can accuse them of stupidity. They knew their man; they clung to him with the grip of desperation, and succeeded in forcing upon their anti-slavery friends at the north a slaveholder as their candidate."

If these things can injure Gen. Taylor at the North, should they not benefit him at the South?

The Union also copies articles denouncing Gen. Taylor as "a most adroit *skull-breaker, throat-cutter, house-burner, and woman and child slayer;*" and as "emphatically a *man of blood—an executioner in infamous wars—an ignoramus in State affairs,*" &c. &c.

This equals Mr. Ritchie's own denunciations of Jackson—*before Jackson came into power!*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Upon this as upon all other important questions, the Locofoco party presents two fronts. The Baltimore "Platform" denied that the General Government had the constitutional right to make internal improvements. But, only a few days ago the House of Representatives adopted a resolution, by the large vote of 128 to 58, declaring that the constitution does confer that power on Congress. And for this resolution, so directly in the face of the Baltimore resolution, no less than 27 Locofocos voted, whilst 24 more dodged the vote. Another resolution, affirming that the power ought to be judiciously exercised, was adopted, 112 to 53. A third, declaring the reasons assigned by Mr. Polk for the veto of the River and Harbor bill of last session, insufficient and unsatisfactory, was adopted, 91 to 71.

Here are declarations of large majorities of the People's Representatives on this important question; and it is of the very essence of Republicanism that the People shall govern;—But the President,—the One Man,—decides that their will shall not govern; that *his* will is paramount to theirs. This is an abuse of the Veto power which will not happen under Gen. Taylor.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION AT CUBA.—The Charleston Mercury learns by a gentleman from Cardenas, that during an entertainment given by a wealthy Creole at Trinidad de Cuba, on the 4th of July, some of the guests, natives of the Island, headed by the proprietor, hoisted the American flag at the house. The troops were immediately called out, and the entertainer (a highly respectable gentleman) was sent off immediately to Havana in irons. The Island is in a state of great agitation, which may terminate in a general rising of the Creoles at a moment's warning.

GEN. TAYLOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—On Thursday evening last there was a very large meeting of Democrats in Charleston, who resolved unanimously to support Gen. Taylor for President, and Gen. Butler for Vice President, and took measures to promote the organization of a Taylor party in the State. The officers of the meeting were a President and 31 Vice Presidents, among whom we find the names of many of the most influential citizens of Charleston. The Theatre, in which the meeting was held, was full to overflowing, from the pit to the third tier of boxes.

We regret, however, to see that the meeting followed the bad example of the Van Buren party, by selecting a *sectional* ticket, both Taylor and Butler being Southern men. The custom of taking one candidate from each section of the Union is all important to the preservation of the Union, and we regret to see it departed from.

A great Van Buren meeting was held in New York on Tuesday last. The number present is variously stated at from 4 to 20,000. An attempt was made by a parcel of rowdies of the Cass and Butler party to break up the meeting, but it failed.

Another Life of Cass.—If Gen Commander is the South Carolina "Cat o' nine tails," Gen. Cass bids fair to be called the Michigan "Cat o' nine lives." A sixth life of him has just been published in the German language. The National Intelligencer says a German gentleman has translated a passage from it as follows: "The result of the election of 1844 is well known. Mr. Polk received the vote OF ALL THE STATES EXCEPT ONE!!! The victory of the Democratic party, was, to a great extent, THE WORK OF GEN. CASS!"

This is going the whole figure with a vengeance!

Richmond Whig.

MARRIED.

At Beaver Creek, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. S. D. Collins, Mr. NEAL PRIEST to Miss ELIZABETH BRYANT, all of Beaver Creek. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of people of both sexes; at the close of which, the citizens gave the party a Collation, got up by the direction and presided over by the following gentlemen, *Committee of Arrangements.*—Austin Lamond, Thos. Gibson, Lewis Watson, David Kivett, Thos. A. Hendricks, Lewis Worth.—[*Communic'd.*

DIED.

In Kemper county, Miss., on the 7th inst., Mr. PETER HUNTER COLE, in the 74th year of his age. He emigrated from Richmond county, N. C. about twelve years ago.

On the 22d day of May last, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. NANCY POWELL, consort of P. M. Powell of Richmond county, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 21—Steamer Governor Graham, with goods for J H & J Motley, Dr E Jenkinson, W Foster, H Ecunbert, J Haigler, J B Drake, L F Corr, S Pipkin, S & W & L Lutz, M McKinnon & Co, A A McKethan, A M Campbell, R Bell, N S Stuart, W Hall, W L McCoy.

July 22—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for W McIntyre, S T Hawes & Son, J M Rose, Hall & Hall, Dr J Shaw, A Johnson & Co, G W Mc-Donald, Dr B Robinson, J Sandy, Capt Bradford, A A McKethan, C P Mallett, C Benbow, of this place; and A C Blum, J R Griffith, W A Lash, G A E Pope & Co, J W Cameron, E Mitchell, Rev S Jones, J C Blocker, Dr J Wellehy, of the interior.

July 23—Steamer W B Meares, Capt Rothwell, with boat Ben Berry in tow, with goods for T Rice, Machin & Brown, E A Vogler, B Rose & Son, Island Ford Co, G McNeill, A & D W Honeycutt, F Fries, J Winecoff & Co, W Plassman, Drs Brown & James, J N Andrews, A A McKethan, D Freeman & Son, D Clewell, Washington Mining Co, E L Ellsworth, Tyson & Person, H L Mayner & Co, S Penn, A Johnson & Co, E J Hale, Bowen Co, M L & R J Holmes, B Judson, Josiah Bonner, Shelly & Field, C Stauber, H Stauber, W R McNeely, J Springer, J & R J Sloan, T S & C Lutterloh, Gregg, Tunstall & Co, F J Kron, S Perry, F & H Fitz, Cook & Taylor, Hall, Sackett & Co, J M Walker, J & T Waddill, N King, R Bagley.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 25.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,		7 a	7½
Ditto, apples	40 a 45	Leather, sole,			20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,		6¼ a	7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,		24 a	26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,			5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¼	Oats,	30 a	35	
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,			70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a	6 00	
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,		1¼ a	2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a	9	
Candles, E. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a	12½	
Flour,	5 a 5¼	Salt, sack,	1 75 a	2 00	
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum. bu.	50 a	60	
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a	2½	
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a	9	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a	1 00	
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a		
Do. English,		44 Wool,	12½ a	14	
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a	2½	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REMARKS.—Sales of 100 to 150 bales of Cotton, the past week at 6 to 6¼. Flour is coming to market more freely, sales at 5 to 5¾. Corn in demand at 50 to 55. Bacon dull, at 7 to 7½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon firm, 7¼ to 8. Corn plenty at 47 to 53. Turpentine 2 25. Virgin 2 40. Hard 1 25. Spirits 27½. Tar 1 35. Flour scarce, at an advance of 25 to 50 cents. Lard dull at 8 to 8½. No demand for River Lumber. Timber dull, with heavy stock.

At Cheraw, no change in prices. Sales of Cotton 49 bales.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 6¾. Corn 51 to 54. Flour 6¾ to 7¾, country brands 6¾ to 7.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,243,289 bales, against 1,748,939 last year.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1848.

LUMBERTON ACADEMY

WILL be opened for the reception of Pupils on Monday the 24th of July.

TUITION.

Spelling, Reading, and Arithmetic,	$7 00
English Grammar, Geography, &c.	9 00
Latin and Greek,	12 50

Board can be had in private families on moderate terms.

R. E. PARHAM, Principal.

July 24, 1848. 25-4w

Just received per St'mr Evergreen,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. prime Sugar,
15 bbls. and half bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
2 casks London Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
5 doz. bottles Port Wine, for medicinal purposes,
1 chest prime Hyson Tea,
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 4 Granite

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Cord'roys; Linen Coatings and Dalmags; fine Black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Drannok Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pant Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Fancy Hats; Scores; Hards; are and Crockery.

— ALSO —

Sarcenet Silk; Bereges; Tissue and Grenadines; Pink Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss do.; Mosaic Edgings; Insertings; Tucked and Cotton Laces; Silk and Lace Fringes; Bonnet, Tarleta and Satin Ribbons; white and Black Silk Veils; Beriage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Mosaic and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton do; Children's and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Fans. The above Goods we offer at low prices. 13tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS First Unslacked Thomaston LIME, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

June 15, 1848. 94tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Tobacco, for sale, Navy Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 15, 1847. 67tf

Are you Insured!

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Con'ecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings of Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application for surveying the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation for the last 24 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas W. Beach was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the high character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has met its obligations.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the Capital Stock, are prepared to take risks on the Lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the Value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, June 10, 1848. 94tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insure on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

June 15, 1848. 94tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for the last 38 years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills and Factories, against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1846. 1tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he intends remaining in this place, and continuing to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar. Young Ladies at their residences or at his.

A few Pupils can be received in the Family of the Subscriber.

Terms made known on application.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 2tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 30d inst., my negro boy ——, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, between 24 and 25 years of age, rather slender, but strong and active, and of yellow complexion; stout and full faced. I am informed that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. He is supposed to be lurking about the residence of ——, in Fayetteville.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Cross Creek P. O., Robeson County, N. C. 7 Dec. 1847. 90tf

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart and Female Diseases. 234 pages, 32 engravings. Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mailed on receipt of stamps or cash.

Spinal Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—$3, according to size; if sent by mail, 25 cts. extra postage. Bathing Tubes, $2 to $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, prepaid, $8 to $12, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Backs, and Consigned by Express everywhere. Trusses or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, sent for $2 from measure first, and circumference of stomach next the scrotum, just above the hips. If Knox's directions are followed, they will never fail to fit. Agents wanted for the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. KNOX, Broadway, New York, post-paid.

June 24, 1848. 87tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 12 miles below Fayetteville. The cultivated part consists of a good dwelling and out houses. A sufficient quantity of wood is cleared and under cultivation to last during a year or two. There is a large orchard of fruit bearing trees, and enough for about three hands, and a Negro woman attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply on the premises to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848 91tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION *For the Deaf and Dumb.*

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of July. It is very important that the Pupils should be punctual to their attendance at the commencement of the session. Applications for admission, &c., to be made to His Excellency, Gov. Graham, or to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

Raleigh, May 22, 1848. 182-3w

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.

Feb'y 1, 1848 1500tf

Chills and Fever. Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

Accver 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir. Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do, Mousta-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres, Britannia Cloth, 3-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen, Bleached Shirting, *two* subbleached do, Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks, Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash, Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking, Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia, Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stracilia Shawls, 8-4 Mosha-de-Lain do, 8-4 Wool do, Wattle do, Woollen Hosiery, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's Stocks, Cotton do, Merino Socks, Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, scale col'd do, *black span* Silk do,

Coats, white and col'd Speed Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,

Fine white Durning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Boar Suspender do,

Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
5 tons Sweeds Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut Maple, and Oak Cheirs,
15 bbls and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Wool comber's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pans, Coppers, Patty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Screws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 320 acres, lying one mile up and down Back River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 5 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out houses. The remaining 220 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. 92tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 3, 1848. 19tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

Joseph Downing, &c. vs. Skinkin M. Plummer.

Original attachment Levied on a negro Slave.

PURSUANT to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to the Defendant, that he be and appear before the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's declaration, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1848.

[32 6w] JOHN McLAURIN.

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 90tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 90tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 81tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Cottons,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Jeh Lawns, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bl'ch'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress stuffs,
Bonnet, Cap and Fancy Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Ankle Rolling Cotton, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1848. 74tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by H. & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS just receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to suit Merchants, Cheap, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf do.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,

South west corner Market Square.

April 10, 1848. 100tf

J. & T. WADDILL.

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with

25 HHDS SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum do.
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles: Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Cotton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Mercsettes Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker strap Leather, Cap and Dominth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum, TAILOR.

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Has removed between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of the most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1848. 3tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would remind Country merchants and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to furnish Cans of all kind of work used in a Factory, such as carding Cylinders, making cans, drums &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them home.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass Patent Reversing Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be exhibited and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMELL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, done cheaper either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

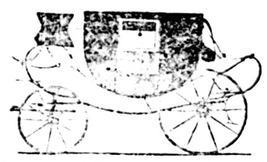
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.

Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Fattened by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped in care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 25, 1848 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rosan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,

Agt Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 25, 1848. 8 tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

THE Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with dispatch. Thanking for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or traversing our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,

Druggist and Apothecary,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphiæ; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladonæ; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Hedaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600-6m

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Blains, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones, Local Accumulations or Tumors, Syphilitic Symptoms, Stubborn Limbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, White or Impure Liquor, or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day fresh proof of its genuineness is declaring. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation on the list that has ever been presented in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that in a large quantity of the crude substances, hence the superiority of these preparations—and no individual would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel C. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commands itself to the attention of all.

New York Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the South country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner a tone and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my colonel, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past two years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600 Y

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittimore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Virdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.